The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY BY SENATOR SPENCER—AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COMMITTEE—THE TACTICS OF THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed their inquiry into the alleged corruption and bribery by Senator Spencer, in procuring his election. There was considerable interest manifested and quite a crowd were present. The proceedings of the day were, however, chiefly important in settling the line of evidence to be admitted in the prosecution of the case. The committee cleared the room and were nearly an hour in determining a point, raised by Mr. Carpenter as Spencer's counsel. They finally decided that the prosecution could not show that corrupt practices, bribery, and drugging had been used to keep members out of the Capitol Legislature, because it had been decided by the Senate that the Court-house Legislature, which elected Spencer, was the Legislature of Alabama, and that the interfering with members of the Capitol Legislature, unless it could be shown that they were gotten into the Court-house Legislature, and bribed after they were a part of that body, was not relevant to this case. This decision materially curtails the points for investigation, and decides, so far as this case is concerned, in favor of Senator Spencer. Gen. Morgan, in view of this decision, asked the discharge of several of the witnesses who had been summoned to prove certain allegations which were affected by the decision of the committee.

The evidence given to-day was little more than a rehash of that given on Saturday, when the same witness, Robert Barber, was on the stand. He gave the impression of being a very careful witness, and guarded all his answers. He told a story about having made a proposition to purchase the vote of one Senator Jones, a colored member of the Court-house Legislature. The night before Senator Spencer's election, he said, it having been noised about that the Democrats had offered Jones $2,200 if he would leave the Court-house Legislature and join the other body, he had authorized a friend of his to go and see Jones and offer $2,500 to him to stay in it. But learning that that the Democrats had not deposited the money for Jones' vote, the proposition was afterward abandoned, and Jones received nothing. Mr. Barber will be before the committee again to-morrow.

The course of the investigation looks a little curious to one who is neither a lawyer nor a Senator. The defense is made upon technicalities, objections to testimony being raised with as much pertinacity as if the purpose were to save a criminal from the penitentiary. The decision to-day throwing out all the testimony concerning the manipulation of the body called the Capitol Legislature seems strange. The election of Spencer rested upon preventing a quorum of members from meeting at the Capitol. Three members must be kept away. This was an essential part of the machinery of his election. The witnesses are here who, it is claimed, could prove that one of the three members was drugged, including the apothecary who sold the narcotic, the doctor who treated the man, the person who got up the scheme, the one who administered the drug, and the man [Stribling] himself, who lay two days at the point of death, and they are all sent away. Yet Spencer understood that the body at the Capitol would have been the Legislature if three members could not be kept out of it by his friends.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

EFFECT OF MR. DANA'S LETTER—HIS NOMINATION TO BE REPORTED WITHOUT ANY RECOMMENDATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The letter of Mr. Dana, published in this morning's TIMES, has produced a deep impression among the members of the Senate, and it is variously interpreted, partly, of course, according to the personal feelings or desires of Senators. What its effect will be on his confirmation is difficult to say, but it is generally supposed that it has somewhat disturbed the situation. It is believed by Dana's friends, that if this letter had not been written he would have been confirmed. There seems to be no reason to complain that it is ill-tempered or unjust, but it certainly touches tender feelings in a very unpleasant manner. Secretary Fish was some time on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, and it is understood he was in conversation with Senators concerning Mr. Dana's confirmation. It is believed that when the Committee on Foreign Relations meets to-morrow action will be taken to bring the nomination of Mr. Dana before the Senate, without recommendation, either favorable or adverse, and to leave the responsibility with the full Senate. It must be confessed that the Senate is in great danger of repeating the blunder it made when it rejected the nomination of Rockwood Hoar to be a Justice of the Supreme Court because of his "brusque manners." It has been supposed that the Senate would be glad to have the opportunity of voting again on the name of Judge Hoar for some high office, but if they should reject Mr. Dana it would indicate that all men of "blue blood" and "brusque manners" are to be prohibited from holding public office.

A dispatch from Boston says: A memorial has been signed by the members of both branches of the Legislature, almost unanimously, irrespective of party, asking the United States Senate to confirm the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister to England. The memorial was signed by 200 Senators and members, and was to-night forwarded to Senators Boutwell and Dawes. A paper was also forwarded signed by all the leading members of the Bar of both parties, headed by Sidney Bartlett and ex-Chief Justice George Taylor Bigelow, complimenting the President on the selection of Mr. Dana, and urging the Senate to confirm him.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

SENATOR STEWART IN WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY TO-DAY—HIS VIEW OF HIS COURSE IN THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Ex-Senator Stewart arrived this morning, and it is expected he will give his testimony concerning the Emma Mine before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-morrow. Mr Stewart was one of the chief actors in the Emma Mine transaction. He never has had a public hearing. He probably knows the "bottom facts," and as he claims that his connection with the affair was entirely innocent and correct from beginning to end, his testimony cannot fail to be of great interest. Senator Stewart has, in his life, been as badly deceived in the value of mines as the English stockholders in the Emma. Like other miners, he has has his lucky strikes, but he is credited with the remark that if all of his losses could be made good he would very cheerfully repay everything that had been sunk by the English investors in the stock of this company. Of course he will be subjected to a very severe cross-examination by the members of the committee.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

BRADLEY BARLOW BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POSTAL AFFAIRS—HOW HIS FIRM SECURED CONTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT—A DEMOCRATIC EXPLANATION ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The testimony of Bradley Barlow was continued before the Post Office Committee to-day. He added a little important information to that given by him on Saturday, and introduced the names of several dead men, and a few live ones. The Judge Hood mentioned in his testimony is Auditor of the District Court. George Earl was formerly the partner of Postmaster General Creswell, and was for a year or two assistant of the latter in the department. The following is an abstract of the testimony: Barlow & Co. keep no office and no books here; he makes a quarterly statement in gross, which goes on the books at Pueblo, which will show all receipts and expenditures; has no person under his employ here except attorneys; one was Judge Thomas Hood, employed during the war; did not consider Hood in his service now; Nathaniel Wilson was employed four or five years ago; George Earl was also employed four or five years ago; Hood had been over-paid, and if called upon would render service, and Barlow would not feel indebted to him; could not tell how much money he had paid to Hood, but it must have been a large sum—at least $25,000, during the whole time of his service; Hood was employed because of supposed influence in the department; never paid Wilson much money; Wilson was his legal advisor, and not employed for influence; was not employed in that kind of business; paid Earl to protect his interests in the department, on account of the attacks on his service in the papers, and to see that no injustice was done him; gave him money—one time $100 or $500, in one case perhaps $1,000; never paid him to hand to anybody else; Earl had been First Assistant Postmaster General; after the Chorpenning case Earl said Creswell requested him not to practice any more before the department, but Barlow had continued to employ him. The committee attempted to discover what services had been performed by Barlow's attorneys. Witness said he did not think much service was rendered; was satisfied now much of the money was wasted; people pretending to have influence really had none.

Barlow was questioned sharply about loaning money, and admitted having made frequent loans, but could not remember the names of anybody of consequence. Never loaned money to A. H. Browne, (a former clerk in the department,) but had borrowed money from him; had also borrowed from Hazlet, (a clerk;) repaid these loans with eight or ten per cent. interest; thinks he borrowed from Hazlet, who is now dead, $1,000. Barlow said he had paid considerable sums of money to Gen. Morgan L. Smith, now dead, a brother of Giles A. Smith, who was at the head of the contract office in the department; can't tell how much nor what was done with it; Farrar, McKibben, and Williams, late Attorney General, were formerly in "cahoots," as he understood, against him, and it came out that Williams wrote to Attorney General Akerman to have a decision reversed which allowed the sealing up of the bids by which Barlow prospers.

Barlow paid money to bidders to withdraw their bids or to give him their chances, and he manipulated all bids he could control so as to get the highest possible accepted. He paid Gov. Thompson, of Idaho, at the last bidding, $15,000 for all his bids, but did not make so much out of them as he anticipated. Much testimony of a general character, such as has been often published, was given relative to the Kelton and Dalles route, and the Massilla and Los Angeles route, both of which he has manipulated in his peculiar manner. He admitted that he had paid a man named Middleton money to carry to Barrow, all of them being in the same house at the time. He thought there was nothing wrong in it.

In the list of bids on the Los Angeles route, L. S. Barlow, his daughter, appears. He controlled the bid and never answered a circular sent him as her attorney, referring to the bid, McKibben, who was before opposed to him, was engaged as his attorney after the investigation in 1872; did not know of any previous agreement; attempts to learn what became of the money paid to Farrar, to take care of the investigation of 1872, were without result; witness did not think any Congressman was paid, but the money went to satisfy the crowd who were pursuing him, and he had since been sorry he had paid anything; he had paid Farrar a little money at a time, and promised him a large amount, contingent on a favorable report. He had always understood that McKibben wrote the minority report, as he had been previously inspiring attacks on Barlow, and was afterward employed by Barlow, it will be interesting to hear the Democrats who signed the minority report explain the kind of influence wielded by McKibben. Barlow's explanation of the utility of his investment, as given in indirect admissions, was that it prevented the committee from being imposed upon by the people who were attacking him. At any rate no witness appeared against him.

DEMOCRATIC WIRE-PULLING.

THE INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP AND THE PRESIDENT—RECONCILING THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF ASPIRANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—On Saturday last an effort was made to hold a meeting of the Democratic members of the House from Indiana, for the purpose of making a candidate for Governor of that State. Messrs. Holman, Landers, and Haymond, were the only members who responded to the invitation. Several politicians from Indiana were present supposed to represent Gov. Hendricks. The principal object of the meeting was to start a movement favorable to the nomination of Landers by the regular Democratic Convention. Landers was nominated recently by a Greenback Convention which assembled at Indianapolis, and Hendricks is evidently afraid that this nomination will give Landers a good start for the regular Democratic nomination, and therefore desires to arrange with that champion inflationist in order to promote his own chances for the Democratic nomination for President. Hendricks' plan is to have Holman, who is named in Indiana for the regular Democratic nomination, withdraw and use his influence to have Landers nominated, and in acknowledgment of this sacrificial service on Holman's part that gentleman is to be placed in training under Hendricks and Landers for the succession to Senator Morton in 1879. It is understood that Holman accepted the proposition at the Hendricks-Landers Council.

THE SPECIE PAYMENTS QUESTION.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The advocates of the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act had a fair opportunity to test their strength in the House to-day. Immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour, in accordance with a previous understanding, Speaker Kerr recognized Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, who introduced a resolution declaring that so much of the Specie Resumption act as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes, and to sell United States bonds to accomplish this purpose, ought to be repealed. The previous question was moved, and upon a call of the yeas and nays the vote stood, yeas, 109; nays, 108. This vote was somewhat of a surprise to the inflationists. Since the organization of Congress they have been claiming that if a fair opportunity were given to test the sense of the House upon repealing the Specie Resumption act, two-thirds of the members would record themselves in favor of repeal. The vote to-day shows they cannot count upon a majority. Of the seventy-five members absent and not voting, at least forty are opposed to inflation, which would make the vote against unconditional repeal, on a full vote of the House, 148 to 144 in favor of the repeal. Only 13 votes were given for the resolution from the Eastern and Middle States, 10 of which were from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maryland, and one from Connecticut. Indiana gave 11 of her 13 votes for the resolution Illinois gave 11 for and 7 against; Ohio, 12 for and 4 against; Missouri, 9 for and 1 against; Virginia, 8 for and 1 against; Georgia, 5 for, none against, and 4 absent; Kentucky, 8 for, none against, and 2 absent; Michigan and California were unanimously against it. After the vote was announced, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, tried to obtain the floor to introduce the bill agreed to in the Democratic caucus, upon which he would have moved the previous question, but the Committee on the District of Columbia were entitled to the floor under the rules for the balance of the day, and declined to yield.

THE VENTILATION OF BOTH HOUSES.

EXAMINING THE MACHINERY OF THE HOUSE—THE BAD VENTILATION NOT YET FULLY EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There has been a good deal of uneasiness among members of the House by recent reports that the air forced into the hall by the ventilating apparatus was drawn over the refuse of the restaurant kitchen and other impure matters in the sub-basement of the Capitol. The statement was made that the doors to the chamber in which the air is heated had become warped so as to admit this air from all parts of the cellar. The committee has made an inspection, the members going personally to look at the apparatus, and they find, instead of any air from the basement being drawn into the heating apparatus, that strong currents are forced out from it, so that a candle flame is extinguished by currents in precisely the opposite direction from what has been reported. The air forced into the heating chamber is as fresh as can be obtained, without leading air ducts to some point on the grounds away from the Capitol building. There is not the slightest obnoxious quality in the air forced into the chamber, unless it be its excessive dryness, through imperfection in the saturating apparatus. The direct charge by people who are supposed to know something of ventilation is that the persons placed in charge of the apparatus do not understand how to operate it, and that there is no reason why the House should not be as well ventilated this session as it has been heretofore, when the mortality of members has not been startling. The Senate Chamber, situated precisely like the hall of the House, is almost absolutely perfect in its ventilation, so that with the greatest crowds in the galleries the air is constantly changed and kept at a pleasant temperature with perceptible currents. A few thousand dollars would apply the same system to the House, but there seems to be some jealousy between the officers in the two wings of the Capitol, which has prevented the necessary changes of construction. The air thrown into the Senate is taken from below the lower Western terrace, and is saturated, heated, and kept uniform in quality by very ingenious apparatus which has been changed gradually each year till experience has shown exactly what was necessary.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL—UNUSUAL ACTION OF THE HOUSE—THE SESSION OF THE SENATE—MODE OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Military Academy bill was passed by the House, amended by the Senate, sent back to the House, with the usual notice that amendments had been made and a request for concurrence. The House non-concurred in all the amendments, and laid the bill on the Speaker's table, where it now is. There seems to be some little doubt about the purpose of this proceeding. The unbroken courtesy and practice is for the house which receives a bill amended by the other house to ask for a Committee of Conference on the amendment in which it non-concurred. The House, however, has violated this usage, and there seems to be nothing for the Senate to do in the matter. It is supposed at that end of the Capitol that the House intends to give the Senate warning that appropriation bills must not be amended. There is a suggestion from the House end, however, that the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee supposed it was the proper thing after the House had hung the bill up for the Senate to send over a request for a conference. Whatever the facts may be, the bill is on the Speaker's table in an unfinished condition, and there it must stay till the House takes some further action.

The event of the day's session in the Senate was a strong legal argument from the State Rights standpoint, by Senator White, of Maryland, against Mr. Morton's bill in relation to the counting the votes for President and Vice President. There were several speeches made upon this bill to-day, which, with the bill to provide for an agreement with the Sioux nation of Indians as to that part of their reservation comprised in the Black Hills, occupied the entire day. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, made the closing speech upon Mr. Morton's bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

A GREAT PRINCIPLE TO BE SETTLED.

INCREASED OPPOSITION TO SENDING A PLEDGED DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI—A WAY POINTED OUT BY WHICH THE SCHEME MAY BE PREVENTED—THE CORNELL DISPATCH TO SENATOR CONKLING ALREADY DENOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 20.—Some few of the delegates are arriving, and with them comes a further conviction that the convention of Wednesday cannot, in all probability, be run in the old ruts, or in other words at the dictation of a few persons who call themselves the party managers. The rebellion against the policy which so long controlled the party in this State is much more widespread and formidable than anybody supposed, and unless it loses all nerve when it gets here is sure to make itself felt, from Westchester in the east to Chautauqua in the west, and from Richmond in the south to St. Lawrence in the north. The list of counties sending delegates here opposed to pledging the Cincinnati delegation to any one has rapidly increased from day to day, and it is the counties taking this action on which the Republicans must depend to carry the State. Among them is the great stronghold of Onondaga, where the Republicans are now in excellent trim, and where a bitter fight is raging between the Tilden and anti-Tilden factions of the Democracy. With wise action on Wednesday Onondaga is sure to give a larger Republican majority than it has for many years. In all these counties the feeling is prevalent that it is not just or wise nor conducive to the interests of the party or of the country to send men to Cincinnati to be puppets in the hands of Mr. Conkling or of anybody else. Left to himself there is no one who can be made a delegate who would not vote for Conkling as a matter of compliment, but there is a very large number who resent and will probably resist any attempt to make them do it. But it is not altogether certain that this element, strong as it is, can make itself effective. Every one knows that the party machinery of the State is in the hands of those who believe in a pledged delegation, and whoever has attended a convention knows how potent that is in deciding its action. It invariably gives them the temporary organization, and, under the system in New-York, that means control of the committees, which, almost without exception, means in its turn the permanent organization and the dictation of all subsequent proceedings which are deemed to be of any importance. This is a vast advantage at the start, and it can only be overcome by boldness, shrewdness, and good knowledge of parliamentary law upon the part of those who desire to defeat the measures agreed upon by the managers. If these qualities are shown in the convention, an unpledged delegation will go to Cincinnati; but if they are not, the managers are quite likely to have things their own way to a large extent; but in no case is it probable that a solid pledged delegation will be secured. A prominent Republican declared to-day that under no circumstances could Mr. Conkling get all the votes from New-York. They might all be instructed, but some would surely disobey, and he attributed this to the fact that the animosities engendered by the convention of 1871 have not yet died out, nor has Conkling ever been forgiven by many who are now in active and earnest accord with the party for his action on that occasion and during subsequent years. This feeling, however, will not dominate the opposition to the programme of Mr. Conkling's friends; it will only be a slight ingredient of it. That opposition is based upon broad and honest views of public duty. The many Republicans who have expressed an opinion on this point believe that in its State action, its national action, its candidates, and its platform, the party must rise to the highest possible plane of reform, and they do not believe it can do either by using the old methods in politics. Some time ago it was supposed that the pledged delegation movement was merely a cover for Grant. Now there is a suspicion that it means that the votes of the delegation shall be cast for Hays or against Blaine, or for or against anybody else, just as Mr. Conkling may dictate, and the better judgment of nearly all the State has declared against this policy. A dozen of the most prominent Republican State Senators have declared against it, and so have many of the most influential Republican Assemblymen. It is impossible that these gentlemen, who are so near and in such accord with the people of their several localities, do not understand them in this matter. It is assumed, therefore, by those who are fully conversant with the situation, that the only thing needed to give expression to the will of the people is a proper leader on the floor of the convention. If Mr. Curtis, or Mr. Forster, of Westchester, or other gentlemen of like ability and earnestness, take the matter in charge there can be no doubt of the result. The feeling to which this condition of affairs is due has been rapidly growing during the last two days, and its growth is largely due to THE TIMES. The letter of to-day has been much commented on as an exhaustive and dispassionate presentment of the whole question in dispute, and conclusive as to the merits of the case. The remarks upon the Cornell dispatch have also attracted wide attention, and that the cue thus given is being followed is shown by an editorial in the Syracuse *Journal* of this evening, as follows:

> "It seems hardly credible that such a dispatch should have been indited by Mr. Cornell, and we hope for a denial of its authenticity. Mr. Conkling is not a man to impair his chances at Cincinnati by giving out, with his sanction, such a reflection upon a representative body of men like the Union League Club, whose expression has received such general acquiescence. Mr. Cornell, moreover, is too acute to endanger his own aspirations by indulging in a little petty spite which places him in avowed opposition to Republican opinion, as expressed in the declaration of the Union League Club and indorsed by nearly every Republican paper in the State. These things are in themselves sufficient evidence to warrant disbelief in its authenticity; but if the Cornell dispatch is genuine, all we have to add is that the circumstance is a very unfortunate one for all the parties directly concerned."

When it is known that the editor of the *Journal* is Hon. Carroll E. Smith, one of the most prominent Republican Assemblymen, and that it is certain that he is not running counter to the sentiment of the party in this region, it is apparent that THE TIMES was in full accord with the best sentiments of the party in the expressions used yesterday. The prevailing feeling also cropped out in various other ways. For example, when it was rumored that a large delegation from the City would be on hand early in the morning, it was said that they were coming to waylay the rural delegates immediately on their arrival in order to persuade each one that the only salvation of the party is for him to give up his honest convictions and do what the City delegates tell him to do. Again, when the list of the city delegates appeared, it was said that the newspapers of the State would have saved some money if they had stereotyped it several years ago, as it would have been cheaper to cut out two or three names than to set them all up every year. Another indication of the earnestness for independence is the generally expressed opinion that the convention will last two days. Nobody seems to know how the session can be thus lengthened, but nearly everybody feels that a great principle in party polity is to be settled, and that time will be required to do it. This conviction has extended to the hotels, which are making preparations accordingly. In these nearly all the rooms have been engaged, and late comers must take what they can obtain; but all will be able to secure some sort of accommodation, and while the convention is to be more earnest than those of late years, it will no doubt in the end greatly enhance Republican prospects in the Empire State.

The evening trains brought in many additional delegates, but chiefly from the city, so that little additional news as to the situation was gleaned. Inquiries at the different hotels showed that New-York is about equally distributed between the Vanderbilt, Globe, and Syracuse House. At the latter George William Curtis is to be encamped, as far away as he could get from the head-quarters at the Vanderbilt. At 7:30 Hon. A. B. Cornell arrived, evidently sanguine of the future. His arrival served, in a certain sense, to clear the political atmosphere, for he made several important declarations in conversation with his friends. Among other things, he said that his dispatch to Mr. Conkling was a private one, and had been made public by some agency unknown either to himself or Mr. Conkling. Next, he said that the friends of Mr. Conkling did not now intend and never had intended to hamper the delegation in any way after he should cease to be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention; but that contingency they did not consider likely to happen. They felt certain that they had honestly 300 at least of the 423 delegates to the State Convention, earnestly in favor of a delegation to Cincinnati that would stand by Mr. Conkling to the end, and which was sure that, with proper effort, he could be nominated and elected. They had never contemplated any gag law at Syracuse or Cincinnati. They had never intended any barter between Mr. Conkling and any other aspirant, for the sufficient reason that they were convinced that he will be the nominee. They are sure the delegates will go to Cincinnati in the interest of Mr. Conkling, but more than all in the interest of the Republican Party. If it should prove that Mr. Conkling is out of the question, which they do not admit, then the delegation is to act as it shall deem best. There is no desire for what has come to be known as a pledged delegation, nor for a unit rule. There is no intention to coerce or unduly influence the convention on Wednesday in any way, for it is believed by the friends of Mr. Conkling that any such course would not only be impolitic but unnecessary. This is the view of the especial friends of Conkling, the other has been given above. The sessions will be held in the Opera-house, which the local committee will handsomely decorate for the occasion. The State Committee will be at Room No. 76 Vanderbilt House, where all delegates are requested to report on arrival, in order that the roll may be made up.

DETERMINATION OF CONKLING'S FRIENDS TO CONTROL THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—A very serious mistake will be made by any one who supposes or acts on the supposition that the friends of Senator Conkling will lose by carelessness or an overweening confidence in the success thus far gained, any opportunity that will in the slightest degree increase his chance of controlling the Syracuse Convention. No effort is spared and no stone is left unturned by those who are advocating his cause. On Saturday an order was telegraphed out for a large number of the friends of Mr. Conkling to meet in Syracuse this morning, so they might be ready to receive the delegates as they came in from the different parts of the State. Every train that reaches that city, bearing delegates to the convention, has also on board a number of Conkling's friends. It is hoped by dividing up the work in this way to have such of the delegates as started unpledged, persuaded, by the time they take their seats in the convention, to vote for a pledged delegation. This evening Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, Gen. Chester A. Authur, Collector—the latter from a sick bed—and Police Commissioner Wheeler left New-York on the 6 o'clock train and arrived here at midnight. It is now asserted by some that the original project of sending a pledged delegation to Cincinnati has been abandoned, and that all Senator Conkling's friends desire is a complimentary vote for that gentleman. On the other hand, the gentlemen who have always favored an unpledged delegation, place no confidence in these eleventh hour professions of Senator Conkling's adherents, and profess to believe that the convention will pass such resolutions as his friends desire. There are but few delegates in this city, aside from the gentlemen who arrived from New-York this evening, and they will probably take the first train for Syracuse in the morning.

A CONKLING COMBINATION FORMING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There is said to have been a meeting of Southern Republicans last week in this city, at which the Presidential nomination was considered. The proposition discussed, according to the report, was that these Southern Senators should abandon Senator Morton as a candidate, and cast their united influence at home for Senator Conkling, and make him their united choice. The views expressed were favorable to this change of front. This story comes pretty directly from a Senator who participated in the meeting, and appears to be entirely credible. It thus appears that Mr. Morton, while befriended by the colored voters, must go without the able support of Messrs. Spencer, Dorsey, Clayton, Conover, and West. It is becoming something of a formidable question whether a State that cannot give the candidate a vote under any circumstances shall dictate who the candidate must be.

A PETITION TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF TROY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, March 20.—On account of the cause generally operative in the choice of delegates to the Syracuse Convention from cities, a good majority of leading Republicans in this city are practically unrepresented by the pledged delegation chosen by the First District Convention of this county last Saturday evening. In view of this fact the following petition, signed by a large number of prominent men and put in care of Hon. George William Curtis, will be sent to the convention:

TROY, N. Y., March 20, 1876.

To Hon. George William Curtis, Syracuse, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Being unrepresented at the Republican State Convention, we request you, as an untrameled representative, to offer this our petition to the convention of which you are a member.

MANY REPUBLICANS OF TROY.

TROY, March 20.—*To the Republican State Convention, Syracuse:*—We the undersigned, Republicans of Troy, respectfully represent that we are in favor of an unpledged delegation from this State at the National Convention at Cincinnati, and we ask that the delegates be sent without instructions and at liberty to vote for the candidate most likely to be acceptable to the Republican Party of the Nation.

Much feeling exists in this city concerning the methods employed to prevent a free expression of the popular will.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE.

Following are additional names of delegates to to-morrow's convention in Syracuse:

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—A. J. Wellman, Sumner Baldwin, Hamilton Ward, M. S. Blair, O. T. Stacy.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Second District Collins Sheldon, James E. Dean, Silas O. Rogers, Henry Swift.

ERIE COUNTY.—Fourth District, John Nice, George L. Remington. Fifth District, Robert B. Foote, H. E. Mills, W. W. Blakely.

KINGS COUNTY.—Sixth District, John W. Jones, John Rueger, N. Boston Rogers, Jacob Worth.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—George W. Swan, H. Burt, George W. Whitehead, Nelson Janes. Instructed for Conkling.

MADISON COUNTY.—Second District, Frederick C. Fiske, John N. Woodbury, Willard A. Crandall. Uninstructed.

MONROE COUNTY.—Second District, J. S. Graham, Morris Leyden, C. B. Woodworth, Louis P. Beck, C. R. Parsons, E. B. Fenner.

ONTARIO COUNTY.—First District, F. O. Mason, Lyman Lapham, F. L. Brown.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Second District, E. M. Madden, J. W. Gott, H. A. Wadsworth, William H. Pierson.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—Second District, George M. Case, T. Wells Green, T. McGuire.

WAYNE COUNTY—First District, W. T. Tinsley; W T. Gaylord, J. Valentine. Second District, T. G. Yeomans, Israel Mosher, L. L. Rose. Opposed to Conkling.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BRISTOW.

THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Bristow voluntarily appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day and made a statement under oath in relation to a letter which appeared in the New-York *Herald* on Saturday, dated Louisville, Ky., March 11, in relation to a mule case. He said he had reason to believe the letter was not written in Louisville, but in Washington, he having been advised some weeks ago that the statement would be made. He ought to say he did not deem it any part of his duty to undertake the preparation of the case, the duties in which he was engaged being merely professional, in the way of argument. He never had the slightest reason to suspect the fairness of the case or the integrity of the party in whose behalf it was prosecuted. The parties were citizens of Kentucky, residing in Clarke County, remote from his place of residence. One of the claimants has since deceased. He had intimate pleasant relations with him in the Kentucky Senate, his name being Harrison Thompson. The Secretary was here in the Spring or Summer of 1873 on business having no connection at that time with the Government, having resigned the office of Solicitor General in 1872. Benjamin B. Groome engaged him to argue the case, and gave him a statement of it, saying his firm were engaged in stock-raising and had invested much money in the purchase of mules, but, owing to the collapse of the rebellion, the Government refused to take the animals. In consequence of this the firm had sustained a heavy loss, having invested $200,000 on account of the purchase. Mr. Groome said they would pay him no fee if they did not succeed in procuring the payment of the claim, or, at all events, they would pay him only a small fee. Mr. Bristow said to Groome that it was not his habit to accept contingent fees, but, in view of the dilemma in which the firm found themselves, and the desire to have his professional services, he would argue the case before the Court of Claims, or before the Supreme Court, if it should go there, Groome agreeing to pay him the expenses incurred in coming here, and a compensation of ten per cent. in the event of the claim being allowed by the Court of Claims. Thomas J. D. Fuller, a resident solicitor of Washington, formerly a member of Congress, and who was an Auditor or Controller under Buchanan's Administration, prepared the case. The Secretary took Fuller's brief of the case, and on that brief he prepared his legal argument. The only questions raised there were on points of law. Mr. Goforth, the Assistant Attorney General, made no question as to the facts, which seemed to be conclusive. The facts were: The firm had the mules at the proper points to be shipped, and some of them were on the train at the time the Government refused them. There was, in consequence, a sudden depreciation in the value of the mules. The low prices at which they were compelled to sell them was incontrovertible, and even Chief Justice Drake, who dissented, did so only on a question of law. There were involved in the case two very interesting questions of law. The majority of the Court gave judgment for $108,750. The Secretary believed then, and now believes, the judgment was right. The case was argued by him in 1873, and the judgment was rendered Jan. 5, 1874. The lease had been referred to the Court of Claims by the War Department, and payment was made from the fund under the control of that department. The Secretary had nothing more to do with the case than to argue it before the Court of Claims. Mr. Groome paid him as his fee $10,870. The Secretary said that since the publication in the *Herald* he had procured the original papers on which payment was made, which he read to the committee. One of the papers showed that Attorney General Williams informed the Secretary of War that no appeal would be taken from the judgment of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court. The money was paid to John A. Thompson, Benjamin B. Groome, and others. The Secretary repeated he engaged in the case only professionally, for which he received pay as already stated. His fee was paid by a check on Riggs & Co. What compensation Mr. Fuller received he did not know. The statement that the Secretary received half the claim was unqualifiedly false. He repeated, the claim impressed him with its being meritorious and just.

Mr. Bristow, on cross-examination, repeated that at the time he argued the case he had no connection whatever with the Government, having before that resigned the office of Solicitor General. He did not regard the fee of ten per cent. as unusual. He had been told the fee was not up to the usual maximum. In conclusion the Seretary intimated that he would be very glad if the committee would undertake to ascertain how such stories as that in the *Herald* obtained circulation. The Chairman replied that they could not undertake such work at the present time, but they would be happy, during this examination, to have such information disclosed, and would be glad to have the Secretary's co-operation in this or any other such case. Secretary Bristow said that since the publication of the letter in the *Herald* he had made inquiry and ascertained that Mr. Groome, who is a stock-raiser and importer of blooded stock, is now abroad. The Secretary then retired.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

HIESTER CLYMER'S LATEST COMEDY.

A RECUSANT NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—HOW HIS OBSTINACY WAS PUNISHED—WHO WAS THE OFFENDER'S BONDSMAN?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Clymer Investigating Committee went through with a performance this afternoon which it is difficult to characterize. A few days ago the Democratic members of the committee protested in the most violent manner that it would have been a great outrage not to discharge Marsh. To-day they called before them the correspondent of the *Evening Post*, [Mr. Smith, and after annoying and harassing him as much as possible, because he is not willing to state to-day the name of the person who gave him the information on which he wrote the dispatch printed in the *Post* last Friday, they gravely deliberated whether he should be put under arrest, by order of the committee, or whether he should be confined in the committee-room all night, till the House meets to-morrow. The Republican members were not present at this session, because Mr. Danford is sick in bed with ague, and Mr. Bass, as well as one of the Democratic members, understood the committee had adjourned until to-morrow. As the three Democratic members are healthy and able bodied, and as they could command the assistance of the Sergeant at Arms, it is rather remarkable that they did not immediately inflict a summary physical punishment for the unpardonable offense. The correspondent is not a very muscular man, and he was completely at the mercy of the committee. They, however, decided to hold the Sergeant at Arms responsible for Mr. Smith's appearance to-morrow morning, and the Sergeant at Arms gravely proposed to send a deputy to stay at the house of the witness to-night, in order that he should not escape on some road which furnishes free transportation to members of the press.

The point of the whole case is just this: The *Evening Post* published a dispatch last Friday stating that certain things could be proved about the disposition of a part of Pendleton's railroad receipts. The dispatch mentioned that a prominent Republican lawyer was cognizant of the facts, and that the witnesses were known. Mr. Danford has had the affair in charge, and it is understood has taken the proper steps to secure the witnesses and to ferret the matter to the bottom. He, of course, could not be present to-day. He advised Smith that probably the committee would not press the examination, and that he should not disclose the names of the witnesses, because it would afford an opportunity for their escape. Mr. Clymer finally asked the correspondent whether he was willing to give to him the same information, confidentially, that he had given to Mr. Danford. The correspondent undoubtedly made a mistake, which puts both himself and Mr. Danford in a wrong attitude before the committee, in not frankly agreeing to this proposition. Without doubt the whole matter will be explained to-morrow, but Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins charge that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Republican members of the committee and other persons concerned, so they retained the witness for an hour after he had declined to answer, while they walked about the room discussing the situation in an informal way among themselves, with the correspondents who were present, and with the Sergeant at Arms, till finally at 6 o'clock the demands of hunger decided the committee to adjourn. In the meantime they subpœnaed Gen. Butler, who is supposed to be the prominent Republican lawyer referred to, who sent answer that he would meet the committee as soon as he had finished his dinner. He was thereupon excused till to-morrow. Blackburn had heard from somebody that some Mrs. Benton, given name and residence unknown, and some Mrs. Cole or Cowles, of some indefinite description and locality, were the two names given to Danford, and subpœnas were ordered to be made out immediately, and the Sergeant at Arms will have a pleasant trip in looking about the country for them. Moreover, it is hinted that they are not the right witnesses if they should be found. The committee have only one course open to them in detaining any witness without authority from the House, and that is to refuse to discharge the witness, which leaves the Speaker's subpœna in full force. In some cases, where there has been reason to fear the escape of a witness so held, he has been privately watched without his knowledge. Heretofore no one has been asked to take the Sergeant at Arms to lodge and feed. Smith declined this honor, and was finally given in charge of another newspaper man, who is also pledged for his appearance.

TRADING IN POST TRADERSHIPS

A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF EVANS & CO. EXAMINED BY CLYMER'S COMMITTEE—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH MARSH—THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. BELKNAP'S BROTHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Fisher, a member of the firm of Evans & Co., post traders at Fort Sill, was examined to-day by Clymer's committee. He testified that the firm paid Marsh $12,000 per year for eighteen months, in consideration of being permitted to remain in possession of the tradership. This sum was larger than the business justified, and Fisher went to New-York and negotiated with Marsh for a reduction. Marsh at first demurred, but after a few days' reflection agreed to accept $6,000 per year. This tribute was always paid quarterly, in advance, and has been paid up to April 16. Several letters, written by Marsh to witness, were produced, in which Marsh acknowledged such an agreement. One of the letters threatened Evans & Co. that it would be made warm for them if $2,500 back dues were not promptly paid. Witness explained that in 1873, when the letter was written, the Government owed the firm a large sum, and in consequence of delay in payment on the part of the Government the firm was unable to meet their obligations with their usual promptness. Fisher did not know that the Secretary of War had any connection with Marsh, and shared the tribute paid by Evans & Co. The arrangement with Marsh was made by Evans, in Washington or New-York. They were forced to arrange with Marsh in order to save their property and merchandise at Fort Sill. The fact that they were required to pay tribute was no secret about Fort Sill. The contract made with Marsh was shown to Gen. Hazen and other officers at the post. Witness understood that Gen. Hazen was before the Committee on Military Affairs in 1872, and he thinks Gen. Hazen made known the facts at that time. It was after Hazen's appearance before the committee that the matter was published in the newspapers. Fisher knew nothing about the details of the arrangement with Marsh, further than what was expressed in the contract made by him and Evans, nor did he know that the Secretary of War was receiving from Marsh a part of the tribute paid by Evans & Co. He only knew that Marsh controlled the appointment of the tradership, and he supposed the appointment was given Marsh because he was a personal friend of Belknap's.

F. A. Tomlinson, a brother of Mrs. Belknap, was next examined. He was post trader at Camp McDowell; he paid nothing for the place, and did not divide the profits with any person whatever; there was only one company of troops there, and finding he could make no money, he gave up the place, after holding it for a short period.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 20.

SENATE.

A number of bills and memorials were introduced and referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, made a formal denial of the slanderous charge of employing a private secretary at the public's expense.

THE COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he had permitted this debate hoping the bill would pass, but as it was quite evident that it could not, he would call up the regular order, Senate bill No. 1, to provide for counting the votes of President and Vice President.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer an amendment to the pending bill, that the President shall appoint five Army officers, not below the rank of Colonel, in place of the five persons mentioned in the bill. Ordered printed.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, briefly addressed the Senate in support of his amendment, providing that should the two houses of Congress, acting separately, fail to agree as to which is the true and valid return of a State, then, and in that event only, the President of the Senate shall render a decision in favor of that return of a State which shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in both houses of Congress, considered as if both houses had cast their votes in joint meeting assembled. He said that the old twenty-second rule had outlived its usefulness. It was a sort of political bastard which had been dropped none too soon. A State might have two sets of returns. For instance, Louisiana might come here with two sets of returns. The House might agree to count one set, and the Senate might agree that the other set was the valid one. In that case the vote of Louisiana would be thrown out. There would be 361 electoral votes left, and 180 of these might be for the Republican electors, and 181 of them might be Democratic electors, and in such a case, although a majority of the electoral votes had been cast for the Republican candidate a Democratic President would be declared elected. He believed it to be the duty of Congress to see that the vote of every State was counted.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, contended that the presiding officer of the Senate was the proper person to decide which was the valid and proper return, and he thought it the duty of the Senate to determine that question first. He cited many authorities to prove his point, and read from the history of the First Congress to substantiate the practice, and said all the present legislation contemplated was to rob the President of the Senate of his constitutional power.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, read the Constitution concerning the composition of the electoral vote, the manner which it reaches the Senate, and who shall open the returns. All these different acts were so specifically described and pointed out, he said, that in his opinion, all the amendments which had been introduced here to the pending bill were out of order and out of place, for it was clearly pointed out who should open the returns. They could not by their legislation designate any other power. The only question which could arise was as to which, in certain instances, was the correct return. That was a difficulty toward which we were drifting, and we had been warned repeatedly to provide for such a contingency, and he had hoped that the committee would have evolved something to meet the case, and he was forced to say that right here there was a constitutional defect. The bill was a delusion. It purports to do what it will not do.

Mr. MORTON said the twenty-second rule had been abolished, and within one year they would be called upon to count the Presidential votes. In the absence of that rule, who but Congress would be competent to decide questions that might arise, and would not the passage of this bill be the decision of Congress? and if the two Houses of Congress do not settle the questions that may arise, who can settle them?

Mr. DAWES said he would admit that the pending bill was better than none, and he should vote for it, but it was not complete enough.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Military Academy bill from the House with the notification that the House fail to concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The Senate agreed to adhere to the amendments and ask a Committee of Conference, and Senators Sargent, Cockrell, and Harvey were appointed on the part of the Senate. Pending the discussion at 4:40 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills a number were referred.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented the petition of John Jay, Thomas McElrath, Legrand B. Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt, Jackson S. Schultz, and H. Garretson, asking for the publication of the papers relating to the American Department of the Vienna Exposition. The petition represents that an event so unprecedented as the suspension, by the President, of a national commission representing at an international exhibition the art, industry, science, and culture of the American people, did not pass unnoticed at home or abroad; that the result of the Government investigation into the causes and extent of the irregularities demanding such suspension had not been made known, save by ex parte statements and mutilated extracts, and that it seemed due to the country at large that the entire record should be submitted to public scrutiny.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mining in the United States, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish in the great mining districts of gold and silver additional depositories and refineries, and receive from miners and owners gold and silver to be coined upon a certificate of the Government Assayer, and issue certificates of deposit therefor, payable to the bearer, and for such sums as depositors may desire, and when issued for more than $500 in one certificate, may be made payable to order. Each certificate shall promise the return of the amount of gold and silver called for by the certificate, and shall be a legal tender in all transactions. The Government is to be liable for the safe-keeping of the gold and silver, and may become the owner thereof by obtaining the certificate through purchase or redemption. The Secretary is also authorized to issue similar full value certificates on the coin that is now or may hereafter be in the Treasury, reserving the coin for their redemption."

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all the provisions of the act of the 14th of January, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments, that authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes and to sell United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, desired to offer an amendment, but it was ruled by the Speaker that no amendment was in order.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected, by yeas, 109; nays, 108—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Baker of Indiana, Banning, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown of Kentucky, Burchard of Wisconsin, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Cannon, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Evans, Faulkner, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haymond, Hays, Hereford, Hewitt of Alabama, Holman, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Hurd, Hyman, Jenks, Jones of Kentucky, Kelley, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Lewis, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Phillips of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Poppleton, Rea, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Robinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Van Vorhes, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walker of Virginia, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Wells of Missouri, Whitthorne, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Yeates, Young—109.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Beebe, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Cox, Crapo, Cutler, Denison, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Hamilton of New-Jersey, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Hathorn, Hendee, Henkle, Hewitt of New-York, Hoge, Hooker, Hubbell, Hoar, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kehr, Kimball, Landers of Connecticut, Lapham, Leavenworth, Luttrell, Lynch, Marsh, McCrary, McDill, Metcalfe, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morrison, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Page, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Singleton, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Strait, Stenger, Stowell, Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Walker of New-York, Wallace of South Carolina, Ward, Warren, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitney, Wike, Willard, Williams of New-York, A. S. Williams of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Delaware, W. B. Williams of Michigan, Willis, Wilson of Iowa, and Wood of Pennsylvania—108.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, claimed the rest of the day for the business of that committee, the third Monday of the month being allowed to it by the rules.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, raised the question of consideration, but the Speaker ruled that the Committee on the District of Columbia had the absolute right to the remainder of to-day's session.

Mr. RANDALL intimated that his object was to allow Mr. Payne, of Ohio, to have a vote of the House on the Financial bill which he had been authorized to report.

Mr. NEAL declined to yield his right, although Mr. Cox, of New-York, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and other members endeavored to induce him to do so.

The business of the District Committee was then proceeded with, and the House, at 5:30, adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

APPLICATION TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST AGAINST THEM DENIED BY JUDGE BARRETT.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on the motion to vacate the order of arrest had against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in the suit of Washington A. Roebling and others. The firm were charged with fraud in selling a bill of exchange six days before their failure, when they knew themselves to be insolvent. Judge Barrett in giving his opinion says: "The rule of law which governs in cases of this kind is well settled. The question is one of intent, to be ascertained by an inquiry as to whether the debtor had any reasonable expectation of meeting his obligations at maturity. If he had such reasonable expectation, then it is the case of a legitimate effort by an embarrassed person, be he trader or banker, to retrieve his fortunes; and there the law is not so strict as to require a disclosure which would probably defeat the effort; otherwise it falls within that other class of cases where the merchant or trader, finding himself hopelessly insolvent and with stoppage imminent, without disclosing his situation and in virtue of his supposed solvency and well-established credit, contracts fresh obligations which he cannot reasonably hope to meet; and this the law condemns as fraudulent. Now, in the case at bar the defendants were hopelessly insolvent when they sold the bill in question; that is their liabilities amounted to about five millions of dollars, their assets to less than two millions of dollars. The defendants, too, furnished no proof upon which they based their expectations of being relieved from their embarrassment."

Judge Barrett goes on to say: "It thus appears that when the defendants sold the bill their liabilities exceeded their assets by upward of three millions of dollars, and that they had made an examination of their condition which ought to have disclosed that fact, and the consequent futility of negotiating for the enormous sum which would have been necessary to have placed them upon a reasonably sound basis. Under such circumstances, therefore, it was their duty to have stopped at once, and now when they seek to justify their continuance until the failure of the negotiations for additional means, they should have spread before the court fully and explicitly the particulars of the examination which they had made, the assets which it showed, the value they placed thereon, the facts upon which they grounded such valuation, and, as a sequitur, what deficiency there then appeared to be between debts and means of payment."

In default of these the court denies the motion to vacate the order of arrest against the members of the late firm.

ARMORY LEASES UNDER THE RING.

DECISION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM, IN THE CASE OF BOLLER AGAINST THE CITY.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday decided the case of Conrad Boller against the City, which was brought to recover $81,000 and interest for the rent of premises in West Fourteenth street, leased by the Board of Supervisors, to be used as armories and drill-rooms, for the term of ten years, from May 1, 1871, at a rental of $36,000 per annum. The answer denied the authority of the Board of Supervisors in the matter, and averred that the lease in question was executed without any previous demand having been made by the military authorities to the Board of Supervisors, as required by law. It appeared that the regiment held over in possession of the premises after making default in the payment of rent, and that proceedings for dispossession were taken by the landlord in a District Court which finally resulted in a judgment for the landlord that he have possession of the premises. This adjudication the plaintiff claimed created an estoppel, preventing the defendant from introducing in evidence at the trial the fact of no demand having been made to the Board of Supervisors prior to the execution of the lease. The Judge, in the Trial Term of the Superior Court, allowed the fact to be put in evidence, and directed a verdict for the defendants, ordering the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Judge Sanford writes the opinion of the General Term, and in taking up the question of whether the judgment in the summary proceedings operates as an estoppel, says:

"There are many cases in which estoppels are sanctioned and sustained on equitable grounds. But the estoppel created by a former adjudication is not generally of this character, though it may be when its interposition is necessary for the protection of the officers of the tribunal before which it was rendered, or for that of innocent third persons who have taken action to their detriment on the faith of it. In general, it is merely a 'technical estoppel,' without other sanction or support than that of public policy. The maxim, *interest republicæ, ut sit finis litium*, discloses its origin and the ground on which it rests. It discourages litigation, to the advantage of the community, but, like all other technical estoppels, it sometimes shuts out the truth to the detriment of the individual. It is for this reason that technical estoppels are deemed 'odious,' and are not favored in law."

Continuing, Judge Sanford says that to operate as an estoppel a former adjudication must have been rendered by a tribunal having a complete jurisdiction over both the parties and the subject matter involved. Unless these conditions exist, the judgment is not conclusive either in evidence or as a plea. The absence of the relation between the parties of landlord and tenant renders the judgment in summary proceedings null and void, and it was, therefore, competent for the defendants to show, as they have shown by the admission of the plaintiff, that no such relation existed, inasmuch as the lease recited in the record as establishing that relation was executed by the Supervisors without legal authority. The lease being invalid, the relation of landlord and tenant did not exist, the jurisdiction of the Justice did not attach and the judgment is void and does not operate as an estoppel. The plaintiff's exceptions are overruled and judgment ordered for the City.

AN ALLEGED BELGIAN MURDERER.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE EXTRADITION OF ADOLPHE FLAMMAND FOR A MURDER COMMITTED IN BELGIUM IN 1873.

The case of Henri Adolphe Flammand, accused of the murder of Pierre Robert Remy, at Jumel, Belgium, in 1873, came up before United States Commissioner White yesterday, the Consul for the Kingdom of Brussels, Charles Mali, demanding his extradition for trial. The complaint alleges that on the night of Feb. 18, or morning of Feb. 19, Remy, who was a coal carrier of Jumel, Belgium, was killed in the streets of that town by Flammand, who stabbed him a number of times with a sword cane. Flammand fled to this country, feeling that he would then be secure, as there was no extradition treaty with Belgium. The treaty which was subsequently negotiated, and which went into effect March 31, 1874, contained a special clause, making it retroactive in cases of murder and arson, and under this clause the Belgian Minister asked for the extradition of Flammand, and upon the 10th of last month a warrant for his arrest was issued. This warrant was last week placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal John Robinson, who arrested the accused last Friday near Rockville, Ind., and brought him to this City, arriving yesterday morning. Flammand was committed for examination next Saturday. The accused is about twenty-eight years of age, and has evidently been a hard-working man, and has not the appearance of one who would commit such a deed unless forced by circumstances.

The story of the arrest is an interesting one, as showing with what little trouble criminal refugees in this country may be kept in sight, it appearing that Flammand's whereabouts were well known when the warrant was issued, and the only work was to make the arrest. How this was accomplished is not now disclosed. Deputy Marshal Robinson states that the warrant was placed in his hands last Wednesday and he proceeded immediately to a place called Sand Creek, in Park County, Indiana, near Rockville, where Flammand, under the name of Gilbert Crisco, was employed as a miner. He was not upon friendly terms with his companions, being accused of the robbery of $27 from one of his fellow-miners, and the charge gained a semblance of truth when the envelope which contained the money was found under Crisco's cabin. To save all possible trouble, Marshal Robinson apparently arrested him on this charge and took him to Rockville. He refused to go quietly from there to Indianapolis, and it was then found necessary to handcuff him. Arriving at Indianapolis, he was placed in the County Jail, and then for the first time was made aware of the crime for which he was arrested. He evinced little surprise, and stated to Marshal Robinson that he did commit the crime, but only in self-defense. While in the County Jail at Indianapolis the convicts there robbed him of $17, but this was recovered and returned through the efforts of the Warden. Mr. Robinson says he does not think that Flammand is guilty of the crime charged against him in Sand Creek, but he arrested him upon that as a precaution against rescue, and even in Indianapolis was afraid that a writ of habeas corpus might rescue his prisoner; but it appears that the latter had few friends on the route. When told that he was to be taken to New-York for trial he made no further objection, and came to this City under no restraint beyond the company of the Marshal.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The case of James Blydenburg against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Part III., yesterday. The plaintiff claims that he was the owner of certain mill property consisting of ten acres of land with the buildings thereon, containing a grist and saw-mill, situated on the Muscoot River in Westchester County. The river is formed by the joining of the streams from Lake Mahopac and Kirk Pond in Putnam County, and the mills of the plaintiff, situated about three miles below Lake Mahopac, were run by the natural flow of the river. The plaintiff claimed a prescriptive right to use the stream. Prior to Oct. 24, 1870, the Department of Public Works, fearing a water famine, dammed up the lake and pond and drew off the water much below low water mark for the purpose of supplying the receiving reservoir of the Croton water. The plaintiff claims he was unable to use his mills in consequence, and sues for $6,084 50. The City claims that the damming up of the lake and pond resulted from a private agreement between Tweed and the Mahopac Manufacturing Company. The case is still on.

STATE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—THE NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA LAWS NOT CONSTITUTIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Supreme Court were reading opinions all day to-day, and the following cases were disposed of:

No. 880.—*Henderson & Henderson vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York; and No. 663—*The Commissioners of Emigration vs. North German Lloyd.*—These are the cases arising under the statutes of New-York regulating emigration. The decision of the court, after an elaborate review of the case is that the legislation is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void. The court are of the opinion that this whole subject has been confided to Congress by the Constitution; that Congress can more appropriately and with more acceptance exercise it than any other body known to our laws, State or national; that by providing a system of laws in these matters applicable to all ports and all vessels, a serious question, which has long been matter of contest and complaint, may be effectually and satisfactorily settled. Whether, in the absence of such action by Congress, the States may by legislation protect themselves against actual paupers, vagrants, criminals and diseased persons arriving in their territory from foreign countries, is not decided. The provisions of the New-York statute which concern persons who, on inspection, are found to be of this class, is held to be not properly before the court, because the relief sought is to the part of the statute applicable to all passengers alike, and is the only relief which can be given on this bill. The decree is reversed and an injunction ordered. In the other case the proper injunction having been granted, the decree is affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 478.—*Chy Lung vs. The Commissioners of Emigration, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—This case presented the same general question as that decided in the foregoing case from New-York, although the statute is different in providing that the Commissioners shall inquire whether any passenger is a lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, or infirm, and is not accompanied by relatives able to support him, or is likely to become a public charge, or has been a pauper in any other country, or is, from sickness or disease existing either at the time of sailing or when arriving a public charge, or likely soon to become so, or is a convicted criminal, or is a lewd or debauched woman, and required not to allow them to land without the execution of a bond in each case by the master, owner, or consignee of the ship against their becoming a public charge within two years. This law the opinion criticises at considerable length, citing cases of necessary exclusion under it, which would be of great hardship, one of which was that the deaf, dumb, and blind are excluded, though ever so rich, the same as if paupers. Another, that a woman who has repaired a past error by marriage, and who, with her children and husband, seeks to land may be excluded without submitting to certain requirements, because she was debauched by her husband before marriage. In any view of the case the law is held to be void because in conflict with the Federal Constitution. The judgment is reversed, with directions to dismiss the persons in custody.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

THE CASE OF DOLAN.

ARGUMENTS OF A. OAKEY HALL AND BENJAMIN K. PHELPS BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 20.—The case of John Dolan was argued yesterday in Albany in the Court of Appeals, A. Oakey Hall appearing for the plaintiff in error and Benjamin K. Phelps for the people, upon a writ of error to review the judgment of death upon conviction of murder, first degree. The errors assigned against the record, and by bill of exception are: void indictment, duplicity in indictment, and that the court erroneously charged that the jury might convict of murder, first degree, under the first count. The points raised were briefly as follows: First, the judgment should be arrested because the indictment presented against the plaintiff in error and upon which he was arraigned, tried, and convicted, was wholly invalid. The facts of the plea, it was argued, were admitted by the demurrer, at least to the extent that there were names upon the Grand Jury panel in question not upon the Petit Jury lists. The second point raised was that the court erred in refusing to charge that the accused could not be convicted of murder in the first degree under the first count, and judgment should also be arrested because that count does not legally support a conviction of murder in the first degree; while the bill of exceptions shows that the verdict attaches only to the first count. In this respect it was argued that it was a void count because it charged two distinct offenses, a burglary and a homicide in same degree. The conclusions reached in the argument were as follows: That the plea in abatement invalidated the indictment, and for this reason the judgment below should be arrested by this court, and the people left to proceed anew by fresh indictment, if so advised; that judgment should be arrested upon the first count because upon its averments a verdict of either burglary or homicide could have been found legally. Wherefore the count is double. But if this court should decide that the record shows a general verdict, and therefore judgment cannot be absolutely arrested, because the third count may support the verdict, then a new trial should be ordered, because the bill of exceptions declares that the verdict attaches only to this void count, as also that the remaining counts were by the court taken away from the consideration of the jury. Also that a new trial should be had, because the count is double, and because the count and verdict show an inconsistent and repugnant judgment, inasmuch as the first count alleges a willful or designed murder committed concurrently with another felony, when the only statute which can sustain a count that alleges homicide during felony describes such homicide as one not willful and not designed, but as undesigned.

LIABILITY OF SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A decision of the Superior Court, General Term, in the case of Durant against Abendroth, is of interest to merchants as showing with what strictness the line limiting the liability of special partners is drawn. The action was brought to recover of three defendants, as co-partners under the firm name of Griffith & Wundram, the amount of two promissory notes conceded to have been made by that firm. Abendroth alone defended, claiming that the partnership was limited, and that he, as a special partner, was exempt from liability except to the extent of his contribution to the capital stock paid in when the partnership was formed. It appeared that the requisite certificate and affidavit were filed with the County Clerk certifying to the formation of the partnership and averring that the $10,000 to be contributed by the special partner Abendroth had been actually and in good faith paid in cash. Abendroth, when put on the stand as a witness, testified that the papers were signed on Dec. 23, 1870, and his contribution to the capital of the firm was made on that day by his check, dated Dec. 31, 1870, which was paid as soon as it went to bank on Jan. 2, 1871. The General Term, in commenting on these facts, say, Judge Sandford writing the opinion: "The certificate and affidavit which were made and filed were regular in form, and ostensibly complied with the requirements of the statute. But they were not true. They contained false statements. The special capital stated therein to have been actually paid in cash had not been so paid. A check dated a week or more ahead is not cash, and the signing and delivering of such a check is not an actual payment in cash. * * * The result is inevitable. No limited partnership can be deemed to have been formed. No exemption was secured. All interested in the partnership remained liable for all the engagements thereof as general partners." Judgment is given for the plaintiff.

A VETERAN CASE.

The General Term of the Superior Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Magnin, Guedin & Co. against President Dinsmore, of the Adams Express Company. The suit was brought to recover $1,500, the value of a trunk shipped by the plaintiffs. The case has been tried four times, and has been argued in the General Term also four times. It has been before the Court of Appeals three times. On the last appeal the Court of Appeals held that by reason of the concealment by the plaintiffs of the contents of the package they had been guilty of a legal fraud, and hence could not recover for the entire value, even though the package had been lost by the negligence of the defendants. On the last trial of the case before Judge Curtis, the same evidence was introduced, and the court allowed the jury to say on such evidence whether the defendants had been guilty of gross negligence, misfeasance, or abandonment. This ruling the General Term reverses, holding that the evidence did not warrant the submission of either of such questions to the jury.

SHIP-OWNERS SWINDLED.

On Feb. 11, a man in the garb of a seaman called at the office of Hicks & Bell, No. 68 South street, and presented an order purporting to be signed by Capt. Knight, of the ship Agnes Barron, directing them to pay $20 to George Adams, the mate. The bearer of the note, who represented himself as Adams, was paid the money and it was subsequently ascertained that the order was a forgery. A few days afterward Hicks & Bell read in the newspapers that a man had been arrested for obtaining from Brown & Co., No. 84 Beaver street, $45 on a forged order from Capt. Hill, of the ship Rebecca J. Page, directing them to pay that sum to the mate, and identified the prisoner as the man who had successfully practiced the same swindle on them. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell placed the swindler on trial for forgery, and he was promptly found guilty. The impostor gave his name as Amos Hall, and said he was a seaman from Boston. Recorder Hackett said he saw no reason why any clemency should be extended to the swindler, and sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday rendered a decision in the case of August Philip charged with pension frauds, holding him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the court below in awarding $2,305 30 to Samuel D. Sewards against Adolf Kessler for legal services rendered to the latter.

The trial of D. K. Olney Winter, the Rondout Post Office clerk, indicted for the robbery of a registered letter, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict, and will probably be concluded to-day.

The third trial of the case of O'Gorman against Kamak, in which the plaintiff seeks to set aside a conveyance of property made by him while in a fit of delirium tremens, was begun before Judge Robinson in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

The case of Dillon, who killed Mr. Dilleber at the Westminster Hotel, was called by Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. It was stated that Dillon was believed to be insane, and that the physician examining him was not ready to report. The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

In the suit of Wright against the Equitable Life Assurance Society the General Term of the Superior Court yesterday set aside the judgment of the court below and ordered a new trial. The suit was brought upon an ordinary policy, but the plaintiff failed to show the payment of premiums at the specified times.

On the 14th inst. James O'Brien, a youth of eighteen, living at No. 21 Bayard street, picked the pocket of George Kohlenbusch, of No. 141 Division street, of a watch and chain. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday O'Brien pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in the State Prison.

John Linquest, who pretended to be a "cancer doctor," obtained as a patient one Mrs. Eliza Doyle. She was not afflicted with cancer, however, but was treated by Linquest to a patent plaster. The woman died and Linquest was indicted for manslaughter. The indictment against him was quashed in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday.

Application was made to Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, by Mrs. Walker, the defendant in the divorce suit of Joseph Walker, for an injunction to restrain the latter from disposing of his property among his relatives, and for a writ of ne exeat to prevent his leaving the State, &c. The court took the papers.

In the case of the People, &c., against Henry Starkweather, the Superior Court, General Term decided, yesterday, that an action for fraudulently obtaining money from the City and County does not die with the death of the person accused, but that it may be continued against his personal representatives on the theory of "money had and received."

The suit of James Dunphy against the Mayor was argued on appeal before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover for services at the rate of $4,000 per annum as Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1871. The Controller defends on the ground that the board had no power to appoint Dunphy.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Thomas Doubleday, a teamster, who appropriated $60, received by him from the City Treasury for work performed by the team of Mrs. Bridget McGann, of One Hundredth street and Tenth avenue, on the public works, was found guilty, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years in the State Prison.

Judge Curtis, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday decided the suit brought by Augustin Daly against Norman L. Munro, the publisher of the *Family Story Paper*. An injunction is granted restraining the defendant from using the word "Pique" as the title of a story and also restraining the use of the names of characters similar to those in the plaintiff's play.

The second trial of the old suit of John Condon against Agnes H. Martin and another was begun before Judge Speir and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The action is to recover on two promissory notes of $5,000 made by the deceased husband of Mrs. Martin. The defense is that Martin was drunk at the time and received no consideration for the notes.

John Wilson, of No. 13 West 12th street, a notorious criminal, who was sent to State Prison by Recorder Hackett some years ago under the name of Welsh, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty to having, on the 8th inst., broken into the premises of Charles Becker, No. 80 Third avenue, and stolen therefrom $5 in money. The Recorder sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

The suit of Elizabeth R. B. King against Samuel B. Duryea was argued before Judge Larremore in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. It appears that in 1867 a compromised judgment was had in a partition suit between the parties, by which the plaintiff was to receive $79,000 in cash. She received a portion in cash, but took back mortgages for the remainder. The present action was begun to foreclose these mortgages, amounting to about $36,000.

The suit of Byrnes & Coppers against the City was argued on demurrer before Judge Larremore in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs were employed by Controller Connolly to do plumbing work for the County in 1871. The claim, amounting to $3,372 18, was audited by the Board of Supervisors. The Controller demurred on the ground that the Supervisors had power only to audit legal claims. Decision will be given to-day.

Judge Van Brunt in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Trevor C. Lentze against William Butterfield. The plaintiff is a resident of New-York, and sues as assignee of Henry E. Townsend, of Massachusetts. The defendant is from the latter State, and endeavored to carry the case to the United States Courts as being between citizens of different States. This Judge Van Brunt denies, holding that the United States Courts can have no cognizance now if they had none before the assignment of the claim.

George Molte, book-keeper, in the employ of Henry Meyer & Co., coal dealers, No. 440 First avenue, left his place of business on Jan. 22 without giving notice. On the 24th he wrote a letter to Meyer & Co. stating that he had collected bills amounting to $164 70, and had appropriated the same to his own use, in payment of a difference of $3 per week in his salary for a year, which he claimed to have been promised but never received. Nolte was arrested, and on being convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State Prison.

Between 1 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning the liquor store of Peter W. Maguire, No. 1 Irving place, was entered by burglars, and $50 worth of cigars and a considerable quantity of champagne were stolen. A hat and a pair of shoes, the property of the bar-keeper, were also taken. Detective Mallon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested John Kelly and Richard Mulberry, about eighteen or nineteen years old. In their possession were the hat and shoes which belonged to the bar-keeper. The prisoners were taken yesterday before Justice Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where they were committed to answer in default of $1,000.

The complaint in a suit for the recovery of $5,945 61 deficiency on a mortgage executed by William M. Tweed in October, 1871, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The plaintiff is Thomas F. Mason, and, besides William M. Tweed, the defendants include Richard M. Tweed, William M. Tweed, Jr., Eliza A. D. Tweed, John C. Halligan, Michael W. Derham, James Morris, S. Foster Dewey, Emilie J. Murray, Charles B. Hart, David S. Mills, James J. Wakefield, and the People of the State of New-York. The defendants, with the exception of the last named, are persons to whom conveyances or mortgages have been made of Tweed's property. The property affected consists of three parcels, against which a lis pendens has been filed in the suit of the people. The conveyances, &c., are declared fraudulent and void, and the plaintiff prays that they may be set aside and the property in question sold to satisfy his claim.

CONVICTED OF FALSE REGISTRATION.

Yesterday's session of the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict, was mainly occupied in the trial of Wolff, alias William J. Hirschfeld, on an indictment for false registration, in having registered and voted a short time before he was legally qualified to do so. The accused belongs to a highly-respectable Jewish family, and his father, mother, and sisters were present during the entire trial, as they have been also during the previous examinations. The evidence against the accused was very positive, it being in evidence that he was registered a week before his father received his naturalization papers, and was not born in this country. The jury were out a considerable length of time, returning a verdict of guilty as charged. As the verdict was given one of the young girls fainted, while the cries of the other members of the family could be distinctly heard through the long corridors of the building. The prisoner himself was even more affected than the others. It was some time before quiet was restored, Judge Benedict being obliged to adjourn Court. Assistant District Attorney Foster and the counsel for the prisoner afterward went before Judge Benedict, and the request was made that Hirschfeld might be released on bail until the argument on a motion for a new trial was decided, but this was refused. Under custody of the Marshal the prisoner accompanied his family to their home, and was then taken to Ludlow Street Jail. The motion on arrest of judgment and for a new trial will be argued to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 20.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, March 21: Nos. 9, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22. The proceedings to-day were as follows: No. 6.—John Dolan, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued by A. Oakey Hall, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by B. K. Phelps for The People. No. 7.—George H. Crimmins, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; submitted. No. 8.—William Tinter, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; submitted. No. 8½.—The People, &c., defendants in error, vs. James Carpenter, plaintiff in error; submitted. Adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Ullman vs. Haas.—On further consideration, I think the order is correct.

Viadero vs. Viadero.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Davidson.—I desire to see counsel.

In the matter of Falch, &c.—Granted.

Prouty vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Sloane vs. Bucking.—Granted.

Pettibone vs. Pettibone.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Hart vs. Arant.—The security offered is competent.

Stubben vs. Hartwig et al.—Motion denied for resettlement.

Fitzgibbons vs. Fitzgibbons.—There must be an order to show cause.

In the matter of Parshall.—Must be referred.

Mooney vs. Leventrill.—Proposed findings settled.

Lynes vs. Buttles.—Defendants to receive cost and allowance, five per cent. to be divided between counsel for defendants. If they cannot agree, court will hear them in the decree.

Robinson vs. Robinson.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

German Savings Bank vs. Mattern et al.—Order granted.

Lawrence vs. Organ.—No evidence of responsibility.

Newman vs. Goddard.—Amendments to proposed case as settled.

In the matter of Mary B. Carter.—Counsel errs in supposing that the papers in this case submitted some weeks ago are under advisement. The application was passed upon within a day after it was made, and the papers returned in due course to the clerk.

Carroll vs. Carroll.—I am unwilling to confirm the report of the Referee in this case, for the reason I cannot resist the conclusion that it is a case in which both parties desire the divorce, and that I am of the impression that the court is not put in possession of all the facts in the case. Counsel may be heard if they so desire.

The Board of Education vs. Green.—Granted.

The Union Consolidated Mining Company vs. Batt.—All the allegations upon which the plaintiff's right to an injunction rests are denied by the answer and affidavits of the defendants, on familiar principles. The motion to continue the injunction must, therefore, be denied. I entertain some doubt as to whether the attachment may be not sustained in view of the amendment to the complaint, but will hear counsel further upon that point if it is desired.

Weimer vs. Lampe et al.—Motion for the continuance of injunction is granted, and George C. Blanke, Esq., is appointed Receiver; Receiver to give bond in penalty of $2,500.

Stewart vs. Strasburger.—In this case I do not see how the order of arrest can be sustained. The defendant did not personally purchase the goods, and he made no representation as to his responsibility, nor can it be said that as to the purchases made by his wife he fraudulently concealed the fact that he was insolvent or in failing circumstances. If the wife was guilty of a fraud the affidavits fail to establish that the defendant prompted her to commit the fraud, or in any way participated in it. It may well be that the defendant has, as the plaintiff's affidavits tried to show, defrauded other persons, and that he has made fraudulent representation to such persons, but as it does not appear that he was in any way connected with the purchases which are the subject of this action, I can find no power in section 179 of the Code, under which he is liable to arrest. Motion granted, without costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Roebling et al. vs. Duncan.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Locke vs. Filley.—Motion for Receiver and injunction pendente lite denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Larremore.

The Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury vs. Holmes, impleaded, &c.—Complaint dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Speir and Sanford.

Smith vs. Fellows.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Halstead et al. vs. Cockcroft, impleaded.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Putsel vs. Van Brunt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Sutherland vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs of appeal to abide event. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Smith vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed and order of reference discharged; costs of appeal to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Davis, administratrix, vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Beck vs. Lawrence.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Cahen vs. Platt et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Sewards vs. Kessler.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum of decision by Judge Speir.

Dolz vs. The American Submarine Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum of decision by Judge Speir.

Houghout vs. Garrison.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Boller vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.—Plaintiff's exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for defendants upon the verdict with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Durant vs. Abendroth.—Defendant's exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff upon the verdict with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Brewster vs. Balch.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Cormier et al. vs. Batty.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Bell, Administratrix, vs. Spotts, Administratrix.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Mangin et al. vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Speir, concurring opinion by Judge Sanford.

Hamilton vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied with $10 costs. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Curtis and Segwick.

DeWitt et al. vs. Hastings.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Johnson vs. Luxton.—Reargument ordered.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Sedgwick.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Starkweather, impleaded &c.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Thurber vs. Jacobson.—Motion for supersedeas denied, with costs. (13 Abb., 101, note.)

Long vs. Conner.—Order to show cause why action should not be removed into the United States Circuit Court.

Orders Granted.—Shedden vs. McCarthy; Wilkinson et al., vs. Orvis, et al.; Kromer vs. Hein; Johnson vs. Slovau; Van Emburgh vs. Drew; Andres vs. Dobler, et al.; Jones vs. Barlow.

Callaghan vs. Kellogg et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Goodrich et al. vs. Compton.—Order appointing George H. Holsey, Esq., Receiver, &c.

Hermann vs. Van Dyke.—Motion for order of arrest of defendant denied.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Fellows vs. Cook.—Motion granted. See opinion.

Solomon vs. Moral.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Ritter vs. Ritter.—Divorce granted plaintiff.

Leutz vs. Butterfield.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Davis vs. Riley.—Finding settled.

Briggs vs. Denman.—Motion granted.

Clark vs. Corcoran.—Motion granted, with costs.

Kennedy vs. Devlin.—Motion granted.

Monteil vs. Stehl.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Fuehrer vs. Deppert.—Motion granted, unless witness appear and submit to examination.

Ehrelich vs. Speth.—Motion granted.

Kelly vs. Mack.—Motion granted upon payment of costs of motion.

Kreymberg vs. O'Brien.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

In the matter of Stoehr.—Application granted.

Hunter vs. Hunter.—Decree of divorce granted plaintiff.

Wright vs. Wright.—Extra allowance granted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Braender vs. Poerschle.—Judgment for plaintiff for $224 01.

Lalor vs. Moore.—Judgment for defendant dismissing complaint.

Bruckel vs. Bruckel.—Judgment for plaintiff, without costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Hall vs. Chadwick.—Opinion.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Foster vs. McClave; Borowsky vs. Jacoby; Barrow vs. Bennett; The Campbell, &c., vs. The Aldine Company; Handrich vs. Hinch; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Godeffrey; Bank of the Metropolis vs. Meyer; Meyer vs. Steinberg; Burmatta vs. Traus.

Motions for Judgment Granted.—Weeks vs. Putney; Barke vs. Lyons.

Griffin vs. O'Meara.—Motion for commission granted.

Murphy vs. Cahill.—Motion denied.

Pecker vs. Meyer.—Motion granted.

Whelan vs. Curtis.—Referred to A. Barton Hough, Esq.

By Judge Goepp.

National Park Bank vs. Bunn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. S. J. Thomosen.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Prop. Matt. White.
63—Segrist et al. vs. S. Geo. McClennan.
24a—Hancox vs. Prop. Clement Rock.
49—Studwell vs. Steamtug E. H. Coffin.
83—Manning vs. Steamtug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro Sug. Ref. Co. vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
60—Ward vs. S. S. Colon.
6—Harlem & N.Y.N.Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
33—Lowrey vs. Whitney.
60—Corbett vs. Trowbridge.
65—Christopher & 10th St. R. R. vs. Cen. & Cross Town R. R.
69—Bergen vs. Raymond.
70—Conner vs. McLaughlin.
87—Collins vs. Buddensick.
96—Webb vs. Howland.
97—Heiser vs. Board of Assessors.
98—Wilkie vs. Voorhees.
99—Douchy vs. French.
106—Doll vs. Iness.
119—Matter of Redmond.
120—Matter of Redmond.
129—Woodhull versus St. Thomas' Church.
139—Matter of Embury.
189—McLean vs. Heald.
201—Dellingham vs. Moore.
203—Taylor, &c., vs. Morgan.
204—Morwin vs. Brett.
215—Marshall vs. Macy.
217—Matter of Guardian Savings Institution.
218—Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution.
227—Fowler vs. Trenor.
273—Chris. & 10th St. R. R. Co. vs. Cen. & Cross Town R.R.Co.
274—Phil. & Reading C. & I. Co. vs. Butler.
275—Same vs. Same.
283—Lamb vs. Shelly.
294—Potter vs. Bliss Sewing Machine Co.
295—Nichols vs. Towner.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
85—Eno vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
84—Nolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
87—Commercial Bank of Ky. vs. Varnum.
88—Same vs. Same.
72—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Unger et al. vs. Jacobs.
106—Hollister vs. Opdyke.
107—McKay vs. Barnes.
108—Knapp vs. Anderson et al.
123—Townshend vs. Norris.
112—Matthews vs. Coe.
150—Taddeken vs. Cantrell.
150½—Goldenberg et al. vs. Hoffman.
151—Austin vs. Schluyter et al.
152—Van Riper vs. Tweed et al.
153—The Mech. & Trad. Bk. vs. Dakin et al.
154—Delamater vs. Rhodes.
155—Appleby vs. The Astor Fire Ins. Co.
156—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
158—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
99—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Habberman vs. Witters et al.
71—Lawton Gran. & Mor. Co. vs. The Oceanic Steam. Coaling Co.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.
239—Cen. R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Malliheus et al.
81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.
34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
251—Tribune Ass. vs. The Sun Printing Ass.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge.
368—Williamson vs. Cobb et al.
183—Boardman vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
184—Clark vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
185—Same vs. Same.
186—Drake et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
187—Jermain vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
188—Loring, Trustee, vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
189—Monroe vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
190—Moran vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
191—Seymour, Jr., et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
192—Spencer vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
193—Van Arsdale vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
194—Voisin vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
195—Whitman vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1581½—Moller vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1245—Bais vs. Giles et al.
1255—Security B'k of N. Y. vs. Nat. B'k of Commonwealth.
955—Gemmond versus Kitchie.
2701—Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs Noble et al.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.
2200—Walsh, Adm'r, &c., vs. Hermes.
1273—Smith vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1275—Van Wyck vs. Nat. Register Company.
1277—Barnett et al. vs. Alexander et al.
1279—Colt vs. North Car. Ore Dressing Co.
1281—Rutledge vs. Farley.
1283—Keese et al. vs. Martin.
1285—Randall et al. vs. The Miss. Valley Ins. Co.
1287—Higgins, Receiver, vs. Quinlan et al.
1289—Security B'k of New-York vs. Otis.
1291—Meyer vs. White et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on.—No. 2352—Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term continued. Held in Common Pleas, Part II., room. Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. 1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No.
29—Johnson vs. Wardrop.
16—Hilmar vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on.—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1011—Aberle vs. Tapen.
990—Mech. & Trad. Nat. Bk. vs. Moore et al.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
716—Madan vs. Sherrard, Jr.
48—Chapman vs. Mockler.
1090—Schatsey vs. Herter et al.
992—Duffy vs. The Ohio & Miss. R. R. Co.
1902—Ryan vs. The Mayor and Aldermen.
674—Condy vs. Erie Railway Co.
778—Mason vs. Deeken.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
1012—Harris vs. Dillon et al.
968—Beach vs. Walker.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.
34—Breat versus Floyd, et al.
14—Kamena vs. [Wanner, et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
6984—Tredwell vs. Tiemeiger.
2132—Shepman vs. Dryfoos et al.
2706—Proctor vs. Easton et al.
2849 (c. c.)—Hadden vs. Hanlon.
3957—Pettigrew vs. Way.
3835—McGuire vs. Heyman et al.
3315—Gessner vs. Petsch.
3929—Fogg vs. Tobias.
3936—Dugnan vs. McNamara.
3915—McGuinness et al. vs. O'Shea.
3770—Walsh vs. Blossom et al.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, impleaded.
1792—Rice vs. Schmidt, impleaded.
9334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2212—Gilderman vs. Bergman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1592—Solomon vs. Lowenthal et al.
4546—Chase et al. vs. Hamburg.
7086—Langbein vs. Hyman.
3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.
6395—Samuels vs. Mandel.
6901—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
1907—Merch't. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Bank of Metropolis.
6432—Cox vs. Cormer.
1214—Bramson vs. Farley.
3139—Mierson vs. Reilly.
3140—Same vs. Same.
5064—Allison vs. Oliver & Harris Co.
5063—Same vs. Same.
3440—More et al. vs. Osborn.
3491—Cowperthwaite vs. Kursheedt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6849—French vs. Siegfried.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.
5920—Evans vs. McGauran.
5896—Boehm vs. Sturge.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Authors' Pub. Co.
6672—Tales vs. Clunan.
5070—Falconer vs. Haigh et al.
4690—Marts vs. Koebler.
6010—Archer vs. Regan.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hossner, impl'd.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.
6573—Freese vs. Brown et al.
7031—Ewest vs. Schlater.
7104—Coulter et al. vs. Stevens.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
—Rankin vs. Quincy.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
6882—Meyer vs. Conner.
6845—Hillier vs. Baxter.
6996—Cowperthwaite vs. Strague.
7109—Gillig vs. Foran.
6792—Emmerts vs. Leonard.
6816—Rowland vs. Hasselbrook.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James O'Brien and Frank Thompson, robbery.
John M. Cooper, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Bishop, felonious assault and battery.
William McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
Augusta Minall, grand larceny.
Lillie Pulce, grand larceny.
James Flynn, Richard Berleur, William Felger, and Valentine Horn, grand larceny.
William Johnson, grand larceny.
John Harding, grand larceny.
William Bell, grand larceny.
Charles V. Lowrey, grand larceny.
Dennis Deery, petit larceny.
Henry McKeon, petit larceny.
Thomas McDowell, petit larceny.
James McNamee, misdemeanor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 20—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was extremely dull, the transactions for the first time in some months past falling below 100,000 shares. There was an utter absence of interest, to say nothing of excitement, in the dealings. As is always the case in a dull market, prices declined of their own accord. The speculation was for the most part confined to Pacific Mail, Western Union, Erie, Lake Shore, and St. Paul. Pacific Mail fell off from 20¾ to 19¾, and closed at the lowest point. Western Union, after advancing to 68¼, declined to 67¾. There were some transactions on sellers' options at a concession of ½@⅜ ℘ cent. Lake Shore fluctuated between 65 and 64¼, and closed at 64⅜. Erie was steady in the neighborhood of 20. St. Paul was weak, the common stock declining to 42⅜, and the preferred to 80⅛. C., C., C. and I. advanced from 58¼ to 60⅛, and was firm at the close. North-western common declined from 43¼ to 42⅜. The market generally closed at nearly the lowest point. Investment and express stocks were steady.

The week opened with the money market in an easy condition, the ruling rate to borrowers on call having been 4 ℘ cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 and 3 ℘ cent. In the discount market prime names sold at 5@6 ℘ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £64,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London market for securities was quiet and steady. United States 1865s (old) advanced from 105¼ to 105⅝; there were no other changes of importance; 1867s closed at 108, 10-40s at 105⅛@105⅜, and new 5s at 106. Consols closed at 94⅛@94 3-16 for money and 94⅜@94 7-16 for the account. Erie advanced to 18 and closed at 17⅞, the preferred declining to 28¾@29. The sterling exchange market was firm on a small business. Prime bankers' sixty days' bills sold at $4 86½@4 87 demand at $4 89½@$4 89¾, the nominal rates remaining at $4 87 and $4 90½. Gold was weak and declined from 114⅝ to 114¼, closing at the latter figure. Cash gold was heavy, and loaned up to 6 ⅌ cent. for carrying, closing at 5 ⅌ cent.

Government bonds were quiet, and prices showed a decline of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., as compared with those current on Saturday. The largest transactions were in the new 5 per cents, which sold at 118½@118⅝ for coupon, and 118¼ for registered. In railroad mortgages there were no new features. The Pacific issues were lower early in the day, but in the late dealings a partial recovery was effected. Milwaukee and St. Paul, I. and M. Division, declined from 94 to 93½, and Louisville and Nashville consolidated from 95½ to 95. Fort Wayne firsts advanced to 117, and Morris and Essex second to 109¾. State bonds were firm for Missouris and Georgias, and lower for Tennessee, new series. District Columbia 3.65s were offered at 71. Bank stocks were quiet, only small amounts changing hands. State of New-York was bid for at 30.

United States Treasury,
New-York, March 20.

Gold receipts	$585,717 29
Gold payments	61,538 60
Gold balance	46,435,032 47
Currency receipts	662,748 47
Currency payments	646,299 69
Currency balance	35,197,785 69
Customs	537,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	121½
Bills on London	$4 86½	$4 86¼@$4 86½
New-York Central	113¾	113¾
Rock Island	110¾	110½
Pacific Mail	21⅛	19⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43¼	42¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	81¾	80⅝
Lake Shore	64¾	64⅝
Chicago and North-western	43¼	42⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref.	64⅞	64⅝
Western Union	68⅞	67¾
Union Pacific	66¼	65½
Toledo and Wabash	4	4
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119½
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	107
Panama	137	136
Erie	20¼	20⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅞	20⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅝	4¾
Harlem	143	142½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅛	18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28½	28½
Michigan Central	65	64⅞
Illinois Central	103	102¾
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	20⅜	20	9,250
Lake Shore	65	64½	13,550
Wabash	4	3⅞	400
North-western	43	42⅝	3,600
North-western Preferred	64⅝	64¼	2,200
Rock Island	110½	110½	200
Fort Wayne	105	105	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43¼	42⅝	5,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	81½	80⅝	3,200
Pittsburg	97½	97	190
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅝	119⅜	190
Michigan Central	65¼	64¾	2,150
Illinois Central	102¾	102¾	150
Union Pacific	65⅞	65	1,000
C., C., C. & Ind.	60½	58¼	2,100
C., C. & Ind. Central	4¾	4½	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	18½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	20⅞	20⅝	1,000
Missouri Pacific	14	14	450
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	4⅛	4	850
Western Union	68⅝	67¾	20,150
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19¼	19¼	100
Pacific Mail	20¾	19⅝	26,150
St. Louis, Kan. City & N.	6¾	6¾	100
Union Mining	1⅜	1¼	600
Adams Express	109	108⅞	160
Mariposa	8½	8½	100
Kansas Pacific	12¼	12	400
United States Express	73	73	190
Kansas & Texas	13½	12½	700
Total sales			95,325

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

United States 6s, Currency	126⅞	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	122
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅜	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	119⅜	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupon	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅜	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $40,000 for interest and $51,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$16,761,000
Gold balances	1,004,000
Currency balances	1,149,598

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$79,552,999
Currency balances	2,788,044
Gold exchanges	7,150,524
Gold balances	950,046

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	32	N. Y. C. B. Loan	104⅝
Alabama 5s, 1886	32	N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1891	120
Alabama 8s, 1886	32	N.C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju.	17¼
Alabama 8s, 1888	32	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	17
Ark. 6s, Funded	40	N.C. N.C.R., Ja.&Ju.	55
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	15	N.C.N.C.R., Apr.&O.	55
Ark. 7s, Mem. &L.R.	15	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J.	42
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O	42
Georgia 6s	95	N.C. Fun'g Act, '66.	10
Georgia 7s, G. bs.	106	N.C. Fun'g Act, '68.	9½
Indiana 5s	102	N.C. new bds, J.&J.	9
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	103	N.C. new bds, A.&O.	6½
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	103	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 1.	3
Illinois War Loan	102½	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 2.	2½
Kentucky 6s	102½	N.C.Spe.Tax, class 3.	2½
La. 6s	44	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
La. 6s, new bds	44	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
La. 6s, new F'g Debt.	44	Rhode Island 6s	109
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	44	South Carolina 6s	36½
La. 6s, Levee bds	44	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	36½
La. 8s, Levee bds	44	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	36
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40	S.C. Fund. Act, 1866.	36½
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1910.	30	S.C.LandC.'89,J.&J.	36½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	101⅜	S.C.LandC.'89,A.&O.	36½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	102	S. C. 7s of 1888	37½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	102½	Tennessee 6s, old	43
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	102½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	41
Fund. bs., due '94-5	104	Tenn 6s, new series	41
L.bs., due '81to'91,inc.	103¾	Virginia 6s, old	34
Asy. or Un., due '92	103	Va. 6s, Consol. bds	74
Han.&St.Jo., due '76	101	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	67⅝
Han.&St.Jo., due '86	102⅝	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series.	40
Han.&St.Jo., due '87	103	Dist. of Col. 3-65, 1924.	70
N. Y. R. B. Loan	104⅝		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Importers' & Trad's'	190
American Exchange	114	Merchants'	117
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Nassau	103¼
Central National	100½	New-York	125
City	305	Oriental	170
Commerce	115	Phenix	95
Corn Exchange	130	Republic	80
First National	200	State of New-York	30
Fourth National	88	Union	147
Gallatin National	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	
City 6s, new	109	109½
United Companies of New-Jersey	140	140¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	56½	56⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅞	63
Catawissa Railroad Preferred		45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	
Northern Central Railroad	38¼	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	106	106⅛

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in March:

1876	$137,309 01
1875	130,937 60
Increase	$6,371 41

The earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company for the second week in March were $83,266 85, an increase of $16,504 26 over last year. The increase since Jan. 1 over the corresponding period last year is $164,002 47.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, calling upon such of the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as have not yet signified their assent to the plan of reorganization to do so at once, and become entitled to vote at the election, which is now in progress, for a Committee of Purchase and Reorganization.

Messrs. Aug. J. Brown & Son offer for sale a limited amount of the first mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. bonds of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway Company at 95 and accrued interest. The road will run from Corning direct to Geneva, a distance of about 60 miles, and is almost an air-line between those two cities. The Fall Brook and Morris Run Coal Companies have made a contract with the Geneva, Corning and Syracuse Railway Company by which the coal companies agree to ship not less than 400,000 tons of coal per annum over the entire line of this road, and further covenant and agree to pay directly into the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, a sufficient amount to meet the interest and sinking fund on the entire issue of bonds, even if the specified amount of coal should not be shipped during any six months. The coal companies retain this amount, namely, 20 cents per ton of coal, from the freight due the company, and pay it direct into the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, so that the amount required to meet the interest and sinking fund is provided by the coal companies. The majority of the capital stock of this company is owned by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which corporation will control the road. The mortgage is for $1,000,000, which is at the rate of about sixteen thousand dollars per mile of road. The New-York Central Railroad Company has purchased $320,000 of these first mortgage bonds, and the Fall Brook and Morris Run Coal Companies $170,000 of them. Four hundred thousand dollars of the bonds have been taken by the contractors toward payment for the building of the road.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE WOULD CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the SYRACUSE, GENEVA and CORNING RAILWAY COMPANY. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the road, issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. THE FALL BROOK and MORRIS RUN COAL COMPANIES of PENNSYLVANIA guarantee to ship not less than 400,000 tons of coal per annum over the road, and to retain and deposit the amount required to meet the interest and sinking-fund in the FARMERS' LOAN and TRUST COMPANY, whether the above amount of coal has or has not been shipped during the year. The object of the road is to furnish coal direct to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and the various cities along its line The above-named COAL COMPANIES have for several years furnished between four and five hundred thousand tons of coal per annum to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY for its own use. THE MAJORITY of the CAPITAL STOCK is owned by the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which corporation controls the road.

We offer a limited number of these BONDS at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without further notice.

Full information furnished on application, either personally or by letter.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON, Bankers,
No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, March 20, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Leather, sides	21,858
Beans, pkgs	430	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Moss, bales	10
Broom-corn, bales	54	Molasses, bbls	82
Cotton, bales	2,679	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,115
Copper, bbls	90	Pork, pkgs	951
C. S. Meal, bags	800	Beef, pkgs	121
Dried Fruit, pkgs	39	Lard, tcs	739
Eggs, bbls	2,353	Cut-meats	1,198
Flour, bbls	8,759	Butter, pkgs	1,875
Wheat, bushels	94,118	Cheese, pkgs	2,703
Corn, bushels	70,150	Dressed Hogs, No	477
Oats, bushels	32,575	Pea-nuts, bags	503
Barley, bushels	5,200	Rice, pkgs	130
Malt, bushels	4,290	Rosin, bbls	1,337
Peas, bushels	1,848	Starch, pkgs	1,850
Corn-meal, bbls	130	Spelter, pcs	1,470
Corn-meal, bags	484	Stearine, pkgs	67
Flax-seed, bags	888	Tallow, pkgs	48
Grass-seed, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds	510
Grease, pkgs	81	Tobacco, pkgs	1,523
Hops, bales	291	Whisky, bbls	425
Hides, bundles	132	Wool, bales	2
Lead, pigs	968		

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but firm since our last. Of Santos, 4,160 bags by the Adele sold on private terms....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 7,380 bags; sales (to this morning,) 27,736 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 165,794 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 239,399 bags; amount reported as afloat and loading for the United States to Feb. 8, 37,653 bags; amount reported as purchased for the United States to March 18, 144,000 bags....Other kinds inactive at former figures We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16¾c.@17½c. do., job lots, ordinary to choice, 15¾c.@19c.; Java, invoices, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; Mexican, 17c.@18½c.; Macassar, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@18½; Porto Rico, 17c.@18c.; and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Under more favorable Liverpool advices the demand has been more active for early delivery, in good part for export, at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. ....Ordinary quoted at 9 7-16c.; Low Middling at 12 3-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c. ⅌ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,991 bales, (of which 1,392 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,862 bales to shippers, 316 bales to spinners, 113 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit....And for forward delivery a fair business has been reported at stronger rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,700 bales, (of which 6,100 bales were on Saturday evening and 13,600 bales to-day,) with 700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13⅛c.@13 9-32c.; April, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; May, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; June, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; July, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; August, 14¼c.@14 9-32c. ⅌ ℔., showing an advance of 1-16c.@5-32c. ⅌ ℔., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,679 bales, and at the shipping ports were 11,604 bales, against 17,564 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 21,653 bales, against 25,793 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,653,590 bales, against 3,111,340 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 12,079 bales; to the Continent, 7,749 bales; stock in New-York, 176,660 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 890,975 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Low Mid	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Mid	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 9-16	Low Middling	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	Middling	12 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and quoted generally firmer. Low grades have been in very good request, and quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher. Shipping Extras, in lines, met with more inquiry, but the advanced prices claimed impeded operations. Minnesota Extras, straight and patent, were more sought after at an improvement of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., in most instances. No. 2 and Superfine in fair request at our revised figures. City Mills Flour stronger in price, though not as freely dealt in. Trade and Family Extras (other Minnesotas) more inquired for, in a jobbing way, within our range. At the close the market, though not quotably altered, exhibited less buoyancy....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 40@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$4 10, mainly at $3 65@$3 85; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 40@$4 75, (with up to $5 asked for fancy;) inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 45, mainly at $5 20@$5 40; choice to fancy do., $5 45@$5 90; City Mills Extras, $5 25@$6 75, mainly at $5 75@$6 25 for the West Indies, at $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to fancy Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 30@$7 50, chiefly at $6 60@$7 25 for trade brands, and $5 45@$5 85 for shipping brands; Minnesota patent Extras, fair to very fancy, at $7 25@$10, mostly at $7 50@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7 25; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 40@$7 25, chiefly at $5 60@$6 65; Western White do. Extra, $5 85@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 60@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 7,900 bbls. shipping stock, mainly regular shipping Extras; Minnesota Extras, and low grade Winter Wheat Extras and City Mills Extras on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been of ready sale, partly for shipment, at a shade better prices. Offerings of most kinds less urgent....Sales have been reported since our last of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 for very inferior to choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 45 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 70@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras.... Rye Flour meets with a steady trade call at full prices for really good to choice Superfine, which attracts most attention....We quote at from $4 25@$4 50 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 60@$5 15 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 for very good to choice Superfine....The demand for Corn-meal is more active, especially for shipment. Favorite brands are offered with less freedom, and are held with more show of confidence. The poorer qualities are in ample stock, and somewhat difficult to place, with values showing much irregularity, particularly in low-grade Western. We quote at from $2 60@$3 20 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 20 for Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 40 for very choice Baltimore, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 3,550 bbls., in lots, within our range, of which amount were 1,400 bbls. Brandywine at $3 75, delivered, and 1,650 bbls. good Yellow Western mainly, at $2 90@$2 95, in store and delivered....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in more request in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 ℔.; dealing mostly in low grade stock at $1 05@$1 15, from dock and delivered, ⅌ 100 ℔. ....The offerings of Buckwheat Flour have been liberal and, on a very light inquiry, prices have been quoted easier and irregular, within the range of $1 60@$1 90 for State and Pennsylvania, about fair to very choice, ⅌ 100 ℔.; fancy lots quoted higher.... A light trade has been noted in Oat-meal, even in a jobbing way, and values have been quoted somewhat nominal, within the range of $5 75@$6 50 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada, ⅌ bbl. Stock in half-bbls. at proportionate figures....The export movement in Canadian Oat-meal, on through freight, has been recently on a restricted scale.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly less active to-day. The opening bids for Spring were indicative of firmness on the basis of Saturday's closing quotations, but these were not satisfactory to sellers, who claimed an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel, with very slow progress made in negotiations during regular business hours. A few trades were reported at better prices. Near the close, however, sellers generally were more accommodating in their views and more willing to entertain bids, particularly for other than choice No. 1 and prime old No. 2, but buyers seemed reluctant to purchase freely, especially for export account, the stronger range of ocean freights, and the scant supply of room available for early use tending to check the outward movement. At the close the market was comparatively dull, though not quotably lower than on Saturday. Winter Wheat has been in less request, but held with firmness, especially in the instance of prime Red and Amber, which grades were offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, Fall inspection, in store, at $1 30; prime No. 2 North-west do. do., in store, at $1 27; prime No. 2 Chicago do. do., in store, (placed early,) at $1 25; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, reported in port at $1 18 from cars and $1 20 in store; no grade Spring at $1 10; ungraded Spring, car lots, at $1 10@$1 20; rejected Spring, (reported,) at $1 10; No. 1 Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 34½, (with choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring quoted at 40c. bid, afloat, and up to $1 42 asked in store; and choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring at 40c. bid, and $1 42 asked,) in store. Winter about as last quoted. Other sales of Spring Wheat were rumored, but without confirmation....Corn has been moderately active, partly for shipment, opening a trifle stronger, but closing rather weaker. The increased firmness in ocean freights tended to check purchases for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels for early delivery, at 63c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 61½c.@63½c. for ungraded Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime; 62⅔c.@62½c., closing at 62⅔c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 61c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c. for Yellow Western, odd car lots; 61½c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63c. for very good Yellow Southern, afloat; 61½c.@63c. for Yellow Jersey, from deck, and delivered; with 68c., (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, in store, and 63c.@64c., (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, in store....And for forward delivery, business has been light, owing in part, to the firmer prices claimed....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close at 63c.; Mixed Western do., April option, at 63¾c.@64c.; do., May option, 64c.@64½c....Sales reported of 5,000 bushels, steamer; Mixed Western, New-York inspection, deliverable 20th to 25th of April, at 63½c. Other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars.... The offerings of Rye have been limited, strictly prime lots having been particularly scarce. Considerable demand has been noted, partly for export, but the firmer views of sellers have been against free dealings. Prime State quoted at 86c. bid. and up to 90c. asked; Canada, in bond, 85c.@86c., and Western, 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been more sought after for malting purposes, but at modified prices. The main call has been for Canada, of which sales were reported of 60,000 bushels No. 2 Canada and No. 2 Bay on private terms, though supposed to have been within our range, and other extensive sales rumored, but without confirmation up to a late hour. State has been held with a fair share of confidence, but has been quiet. A car-load of four-rowed State sold at 90c. ⅌ bushel....No, 1 Canada quoted within the range of $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 do. at $1@$1 05; No. 2 Bay at $1 05@$1 12; two-rowed State, fair to choice, at 75c.@85c.; four-rowed State at 90c.@95c. ....A very moderate demand prevails for Barley-malt, which has been quoted rather weak in price, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 30 for very poor to choice Canada; $1@$1 12½ for four-rowed State; 90c.@$1 for two-rowed do., and 90c.@$1 05 for Western....The offerings of Canadian Peas have been light in this market, for prompt and forward delivery, and holders have been decidedly more confident in their views, thus impeding business, though more demand has been noted. Prime, in bond, quoted at $1 asked....Buckwheat has been in moderate request, with prime to choice State quoted at 60c.@62c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand and quoted firm for prime samples, which were offered with reserve; other qualities somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels at 48½c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee, (one boat-load;) 43½c.@47½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 45½c.@46½c. afloat; 47c.@53c. for poor to choice White Western, car lots, mostly at 48½c.@50c. afloat; 46¾c. for New-York Light Mixed; 43½c.@43¾c. for New-York No. 3; 48c.@53c. for White State, odd lots....There has been a fair inquiry noted for Feed within the range of from $17 50@$23, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$18 50 for 40 to 60 ℔., $19 50@$20 50 for 100 ℔., and up to $23 for choice Rye Feed ⅌ ton. ....Bale Hay has been in more liberal supply and quoted weak, with a moderate inquiry noted, the unfavorable weather operating, in part, against free dealings for shipment or home use. Receipts included 3,500 bales by the river barges. The sales included 700 bales for coastwise shipment....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 ℔. Clover, 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@75c.... Rye Straw continues quiet within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 70c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔. ....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 4,082,502 bushels Wheat, 326,557 bushels Corn, 76,481 bushels Rye, 356,605 bushels Barley, 408,455 bushels Malt, 782,024 bushels Oats, and 4,910 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,037,534 bushels, as against 6,192,483 bushels last Monday, and —— bushels March 22, 1875.

Stock of Grain in store at this port.

	1876. March 20.	1876. March 13.	1875. March 22.
Wheat	4,082,502	4,263,464	2,202,074
Corn	326,557	299,041	2,354,093
Oats	782,024	764,655	815,253
Barley	356,605	397,994	150,821
Rye	76,481	76,481	42,156
Peas	4,910	4,692	399
Malt	408,455	386,156	163,874
Gr'd total	6,037,534	6,192,483	5,728,670

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Some demand has been noted for Domestic Bagging, but other kinds have been neglected....Gunny Bags quoted nominally at 12½c.@13c. Native India Bagging at 9c.@9¼c. Domestic Cloth at 12½c.@12¾c.

HEMP—Dull, since our last; quotations nominally unchanged.

HIDES—Very quiet to-day; prices weak. Sales 600 Texas, and 165 Payta, on private terms.

HONEY—Has been quite dull since our last, at nominally unchanged quotations....San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba, in bond, at 80c.@82½c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

MILK—The market is well supplied, and there is no improvement in prices. The contract price paid to dairymen is 4c. ⅌ quart. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—Invoices of foreign have been meeting with a moderate call, mainly for refining, though in part for jobbing purposes, at about late quotations for new crop, which alone attracted attention, old crop having been practically neglected....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted at 32c.@33c. for 50 test....In the jobbing line the demand has been fair, chiefly to provide for urgent wants, and though sales have been generally in small lots, the dealings have made a respectable aggregate, at about former quotations, including old crop English Islands at 32c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 40c.@55c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ gallon. New crop Porto Rico has been in more request for grocery use.... New-Orleans has been slow of sale within the range of from 42c.@58c. for fair to choice, and 59c.@60c. for fancy. Sales reported of 80 bbls., in lots, mainly at 52c.@59c....Syrups have been salable and steady, within the range of 37c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@38c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been offered more freely and has been again quoted easier in price, on restricted dealings, within the reduced range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Influenced by favorable advices from Wilmington, the market has been much stronger, but the advanced prices claimed checked business.... Resin has been in fair demand, but held rather above the views of buyers....We quote within the range of $1 65@$1 75 for strained to good Strained; $1 80@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$4 for No. 1; $4 75@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted much higher, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close up to 40c. ⅌ gallon, on however, a restricted trade. Sales 100 bbls. at this price.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more sought after, and quoted for early delivery up to 8¾c.@8⅞c., in bulk, and 11⅝c.@11¾c. in shipping order....Refined has been in fair request; quoted for early delivery at 14⅜c.@14¾c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c.... Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅜c. ....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14¼c. Sales reported of 13,000 bbls. at 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been rather less freely dealt in, for early delivery, owing in good part to the sharp advance claimed. The market closed considerably off from the highest asking rates, but stronger than on Saturday....Sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 30@$23 37½ for inspected....Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted nominal, no transactions having been reported to establish values....And for forward delivery, the business has been fairly active, with Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $23 35; April, $23 30; May, $23 37½; June, $23 50@$23 60, and July at $23 60@$23 70 ⅌ bbl....Sales reported of 2,250 bbls. April option at $23 30@$23 40, and 1,500 bbls. May, $23 37½@$23 50 ⅌ bbl....A fair demand prevails for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 10⅜c.@11c.; Light Pigs at 11⅜c....Western Hogs at 10⅛....Cut-meats have been quoted firm on a good demand, mostly for City....Sales of 47,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13¾c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms; 120 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c.@13¾c.; 75 bxs. Rib Bellies at 12c.@12½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations.... We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 14¾c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 ℔. averages, at 12½c.@13¾c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 9c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 13c.@14c....Bacon has been quoted higher and fairly active....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 13¼c.; Western Long Clear, 12⅞c.@12⅞c.; do. Short Clear, 13⅛c.@13¼c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 13c.; Cumberland at 12½c. ....Sales, 250 bxs. Western Long Clear to arrive soon, on private terms, and 170 bxs. City Long Clear at 13c.@13¼c., (the latter for the West Indies....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 12c.; Short Clear, 12⅝c.; Short Rib at 12¼c. .... Western steam Lard has been less active fo. early delivery, the advanced prices claimed tending to check operations. Refiners were the principal buyers....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 350 tcs. prime at $13 90@$14, closing with $14 bid; 1,000 tcs. do., (rumored for refining,) at $14....Choice Western Kettle quoted nominal....And for forward delivery business has been quite active at stronger prices, though closing less buoyantly....Western Steam, March option, closed at $14; April, $13 97½@$14; May, $14 15; June, 14 25@$14 30; July, $14 37½@$14 40....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 7,000 tcs., April option, at $13 97½@$14 (last sale at $13 97½); 8,000 tcs., May, at $14 10@$14 15.... Of the sales of April options, a considerable portion to refiners, (including 2,000 tcs. at $14.)....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in good request and quoted higher; quoted at $13 87½@$14; sales, 250 tcs....No. 1 City quoted at $13 12½@$13 25....Refined Lard has been in brisk request; quoted for the Continent at the close at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., for South America at 14⅝c., and for the West Indies at 13⅝c. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 tcs. for the Continent, (prompt and March and April deliveries,) chiefly at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., also 300 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms....Beef has been comparatively quiet at former prices....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ⅌ bbl.... And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been very moderately inquired for, yet quoted steady at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do. ....The finest makes of Butter, on restricted offerings and a moderate call for supplies, rule firm; less desirable grades have not been in much request yet have been without material change as to values. We quote at from 22c.@36c. for ordinary to choice State; 36c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections;) 17c.@32c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots; 19c.@28c. for very poor to very choice rolls. ....Choice and fancy lots of Cheese have been held with confidence on a fair demand. Medium and low qualities have been in comparatively slack request, and weak and somewhat irregular in price.... We quote on the basis of from 11½c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs in better request, and quoted at from 16c.@18½c. for good to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16c.@16½c....Tallow has been moderately active, with sales reported of 125,000 ℔., good to prime, at 8⅞c.@9 1-16c.; best City held at 9⅛c. ....Stearine has been in demand and quoted firm, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close strong at 14¾c.@15c.; do., April option, at 15c.; choice City at 15c. Sales, 10,000 bbls Grease Stearine at 8c. ....Rice has been in rather better demand in a jobbing way, and prices have been quoted steady, with common to choice Carolina quoted at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $5@$6 25; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 45@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite firm, and fairly active, refiners buying with more freedom. Sales to-day 1,366 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 165 hhds. Melado at 5 5-16c.; 165 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c. And on Saturday evening, 3,170 bags Pernambuco at 7⅝c. ⅌ ℔. And lately, 770 hhds. Martinique and Cuba (not previously made public) at current rates. ....We quote for Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4c.@6c....Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 11c.; Soft White at 9½c.@9¾c., and do. Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Advanced sharply, closing firm at $1 12½. Sales, 50 bbls. at $1 12, and 210 bbls. at $1 12½; and of Alcohol, 25 bbls., free, at $2 09 ⅌ Wine gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Freight movements have been moderate since the free business alluded to in our last report. Berth-room has been offered with reserve for early use, and quoted higher for Grain and Provisions, accommodation for which was most sought after. The advanced rates claimed checked negotiations. And in the chartering line the demand for tonnage was fair for Grain and Petroleum at full rates. Market otherwise without new features of interest....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,050 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; 60 tons Leather, in lots, mainly at 50s.; 750 bbls. Sugar at 30s.; 2,300 pks. Provisions, reported on private terms, with 32s. 6d. reported bid, and 35s. asked for Lard and Bacon, and proportionate quotations for Bheese. Contracts for room for about 5,000 tcs. Lard, for forward shipments, were recently made, and previously reported, the latest of last week having been on the basis of 30s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 9d., and, at the close, 8,000 bushels at 9¼d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; and, by steam, 1,300 pks. Provisions on the basis (in part) of 37s. 6d. for Bacon....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and 800 pks. Provisions reported on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian ship, 749 tons, hence, with about 4,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d., or, if direct, at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 692 tons, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, from Norfolk, at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,200 pks. Provisions, (Lard, &c.,) part reported at 40s. ⅌ ton; 175 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; 50 hhds. do. (via Philadelphia) at 50s., with Grain room in request and quoted at 10d. ⅌ bushel asked....For Rotterdam, by steam, 20 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.@45s.; also, a Norwegian bark, about 400 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. per quarter....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 26c. ⅌ case, and 550 bbls. Resin at 85c....For Bremen, a German bark, with about 6,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....Ice Trade fair; Coal and Lumber trade slow; quotations as before.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, March 20, 1876.

On this forenoon trade in horned Cattle was fair, with a slight advance on our last quotations. The markets closed firm with nearly all of the herds to hand having been sold off; quality ranged from poor to good, with a few head of choice quality steers. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights, 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights, 5 cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; from 55 ℔. to 58 ℔. has been allowed, net. Milch Cows held on sale. Grass Calves not quoted. Smooth quality Veals sold at 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep show of sale, but firm from 6c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened dull at 10⅝c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 162 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 96 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 74 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 125 Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong. T. Gilles sold for self 39 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 26 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 10 cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 31 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 65 Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾@7 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾@7 cwt.; 34 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7¼@8½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 31 Illinois Steers. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 110 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., with a few head of top Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½@8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; held on sale, 60 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 55 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant. Hume & Elliott sold 187 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,480 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,610 ℔., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 370 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,890 ℔., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 161 State Sheep, weight 14,660 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 137 State Sheep, weight 13,600 ℔., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 State Sheep, weight 2,880 ℔., at $6 81 ⅌ cwt.; 194 State Sheep, weight 17,500 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 286 State Sheep, weight 28,410 ℔., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 870 State Sheep, weight 81,930 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 140 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 State Veals, weight 3,370 ℔., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Also sold for week ending March 18, 1876, 3,158 Sheep, average ⅌ head $5 96; 69 Veals and Calves, average ⅌ head $10 89.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 103 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,140 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 188 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,860 ℔., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,000 ℔., at $6 90 ⅌ cwt.; 187 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,640 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 129 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,580 ℔., at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 199 State Sheep, weight 17,220 ℔., 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for Joynt & Co., 250 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5 to 8 cwt; for S. W. Allerton, 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for E. Martin, 27 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for A. J. Daldiman, 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for R. Moynes, 22 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton, 108 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 to 6½ cwt., scant. M. Goldschmidt sold for Hursch, Meyer & Co. 36 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., scant, with $1 on ⅌ head; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weights 7¾ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½ to 8¼ cwt.; 49 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7¾ cwt.; for Saddler & Co. 28 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¼@8¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Saddler & Co. 28 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 8 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co., sold for selves, 28 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 8 cwt., scant; 15 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 32 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Saddler & Co., 28 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 8 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waxils, were disposed of as follows: W. E. Dudley sold 13 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 62 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weights 6¾ to 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 103 common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 39 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 94 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., with $18 off the herd, weight 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 66 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 593 Ohio Sheep, weight 53,890 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 93 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,090 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Ohio Sheep, weight 780 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 79 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,910 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 81 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,420 ℔., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 147 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,640 ℔., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; also sold for week ending March 18, 1876, 1,514 Sheep, average ⅌ head, $5 75. Kase and Pidcock sold 414 Sheep, weight 77 ℔. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 33 Sheep, weight 3,020 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 152 Sheep, weight 15,630 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 130 Sheep, weight 16,040 ℔., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; also sold for week ending March 18, 1876, 5,778 Sheep, average ⅌ head, $7 15; range of prices 6c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending March 20, 1876: 2,543 head of horned Cattle, 54 Cows, 615 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending March 18, 1876: 2,401 Sheep, 35 Cows, 32 Calves, 2 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,277 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 18, 1876: 11,100 Hogs, 389 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,033 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 18, 1876: 4,297 head of horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 5,762 Sheep, 8,107 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,080 head of horned Cattle, 3,123 Sheep, 2,620 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; active, strong, and 5c.@10c. higher; nearly all sold; sales of good to choice well-fattened Steers at $4 60@$5 75; Steers averaging 1,100 to 1,400 ℔. at $4 30@$4 80; 1,000 to 1,200 ℔. at $4 20@$4 40; native Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$4 25; shipments, 1,690 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head: active and 10c.@15c. higher; sales of scalawags at $7 90; Yorkers at $8 10@$8 30; shipping at $8 25@$8 50; other grades out of the market; shipments, 1,980 head. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; nominal; common to choice sold at $3 75@$6 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Stocks Afloat and in Store—Wheat, 1,171,708 bushels; Corn, 19,488 bushels; Oats, 86,011 bushels; Barley, 80,675 bushels; Rye, 18,371 bushels; Peas, 1,377 bushels; Malt, 67,310 bushels; total, 1,444,940 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 14,900 bushels; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,500 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels. Flour firm, and 25c. higher for all grades; sales, 650 bbls. at $6 25@$7 25 for Spring; $6 75@$7 50 for Bakers; $7@$7 50 for Amber; $7 25@$8 25 for White; $8 75@$8 10 for new process; $4 75@$5 for Rye, and $6 25@$7 25 for Oatmeal. Wheat firmer, holders asking higher rates. Sales, 5,500 bushels sample Wisconsin at $1 28; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 20; 2 cars sample hard do. at $1 35; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 12 bid; $1 15 asked for cargo lots. Corn scarce and higher; sales, 4 cars new at 55c.@56c., on track; old No. 2 Mixed Western held at 64c. Oats dull; sales, 1 car White Canadian at 41½c., on track. Rye inactive. Barley firm; sales, 16,500 bushels Canadian at 90c.@96c., part to arrive. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09 for City made.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat opened strong and higher; closed weak; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 03⅝, spot; $1 04⅛, April; $1 08¼@$1 08⅝, May; rejected, 78½c.@79c.; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 90¼c.@91c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 44c.@44⅛c., spot; fresh, 45c., spot; 44⅛c., bid April; 47⅜c., bid May; New, rejected, 37c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 33½c.@33¼c., spot; 33c., April; 34⅝c.@34¾c., May. Barley dull at 59c.@60c., spot; 59c., May. Rye—Demand good at full prices; sales at 65c. Pork strong and higher at $22 40, spot; $22 45, April; $22 67½@$22 70, May; $22 95, June. Lard strong and higher at $13 60, spot; $13 60@$13 62½, April; $13 80@$13 82½, May. Bulk Meats firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 12¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 12½c. Whisky higher; $1 05 bid. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bushels; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat, $1 04⅜@$1 04½, April; $1 08⅝, May. Corn firmer at 47½c.@47⅝c., May. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $22 50, cash; $22 75@$22 77½, May. Lard higher at $13 65@$13 70, cash; $13 90@$13 92½, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½ bid, cash; $1 51 bid, March; No. 3 do. $1 36 bid; sales of No. 4 do. at $1 02½@$1 03. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.@42⅝c., cash; 42½c.@42⅝c., April; 44¼c.@44⅜c., May. Oats firmer at 33½c.@34c. cash; 33¼c. bid, March. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork firmer at $23. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. up country. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c. and 13⅜c. Lard firmer; 13½c. asked here and up the country; small sales for next week at 13¼c. Whisky nominally lower at $1 05. Hogs stronger; light shipping, $7 40@$7 65; Yorkers, $7 75@$8; Packing, $7 75@$8 25; Butchers, $8 30@$8 50. Cattle—A better feeling and good demand for all grades; good to choice native Steers, $4 75@$5 50; medium to fair, $4 25@$4 62½; pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice native Cows, $3 50@$4 25; native Stockers, $3 50@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,170 head Hogs, 1,900 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady at $1 10@$1 25. Corn steady and firm at 48c.@50c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand, at 37c.@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 70c.@73c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $23, spot and buyer March. Lard strong and higher; Steam, 13½c., spot and buyer March; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders quiet; held at 8¾c., spot; 9c. bid, buyer April; Clear Rib Sides sold at 12c. spot and buyer March; 12¾c. buyer May; 12⅜c. bid buyer April; Clear Sides sold at 12⅝c. April. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 04. Butter—Demand fair and market firm; choice, 35c.@38c.; good to prime, 30c.@33c. Hogs steady with a fair demand; common to good light, $7 50@$8 25; fair to medium heavy, $8 35@$8 50; receipts, 680 head; shipments, 590 head. Freights steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—Sugar—Demand good; prices firm; common, 6½c.@6¾c.; fair, 7c.@7½c.; prime 7¾c.; choice, 8c.@8½c. Molasses steady; fermenting, common, 30c.@32c.; prime, 40c.@42c.; strictly prime to choice, 48c.@52c. Flour easier; Superfine, $3 75; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $5@$6 50; Choice and Family, $7@$7 50. Cornmeal dull at $2 25. Corn quiet at 52c.@53c. Oats dull and lower at 38c.@43c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay quiet; prime, $19. Pork firmer at $24@$24 75, as to weight. Dry-salted meats steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅞c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured firm at 14¾c.@15c. Lard scarce; Tierce Refined, 14c.; Keg, 14½c. Rice dull; common to prime Louisiana, 3¾c.@6¼c. Coffee steady at 15½c.@18¼c. for ordinary to prime. Whisky quiet; rectified, $1 08@$1 10. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛c. premium; Sterling, bank, $5 57; Gold, $1 14⅝.

TOLEDO, March 20.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 White Wabash, to arrive, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, May, $1 36½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 28½; April, $1 30; May, $1 32½; No. 2 do., $1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29; April, $1 30; rejected Red, 89½c. Corn quiet but steady; High Mixed, 49¾c.; April, 50c.; May, 51¼c.; Low Mixed held at 49½c.; 49c. bid; no grade, 47c. Oats quiet, but firm; Michigan held at 36½c. Clover-seed dull, but unchanged. Receipts—200 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Flour quiet; held firmly. Wheat opened steady and 1c. higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; hard do., $1 20¼; No. 2 do., $1 05¾; April, $1 06⅛; May, $1 10⅝; No. 3 do., 94c. Corn steady; good demand; No. 2, 44c.@45½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firmer; fair demand; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 89c.; March, 86c.; No. 3 do., fresh, 54c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm, tending upward. Hogs unchanged; live, $7 50@$8; dressed, $9@$9 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, March 20.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White Winter, and $8 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 39; Extra White Michigan at $1 35. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels at 64½c.@65c. Barley quiet and nominally lower; No. 2 Canada offered at 96c.; No. 2 Bay at $1 05; Choice Canada, above No. 1 grade, held at $1 17. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted and $25 for unbolted. Mill-feed in fair demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $22.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Grains dull; nothing doing. Wheat, $1 15@$1 30. Corn, 45c.@46c. Oats, 37c.@41c. Rye, 75c. Provisions very strong; tending upward. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 20; Clear Sides, $12 45. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 10; Clear Sides, $13 35. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 04. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 6,771 bales; gross, 7,148 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,521 bales; to France, 3,115 bales; to the Continent, 1,930 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 284,542 bales.

GALVESTON, March 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,067 bales; gross, 1,075 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,650 bales; coastwise, 753 bales; sales, 1,286 bales; stock, 46,645 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 526 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,858 bales; coastwise, 840 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 25,975 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 294; gross, 413 bales; exports coastwise, 840 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 32,809 bales.

MOBILE, March 20.—Cotton hard; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,493 bales; exports coastwise, 109 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 52,178 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 20—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105½; new 5s, 106. Erie Railway shares, 18; do., preferred, 29.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £64,000.

PARIS, March 20—5 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 25c., for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts 17,600 bales, of which 5,700 are American; additional sales, late Saturday, after the regular closing, 2,000 bales. Futures quiet, barely steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6½d; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6⅝d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures offering free. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 15-32d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 17-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,300 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steadier. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d.

LONDON, March 20—5 P. M.—Tallow, 48s. ⅌ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10⅝d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 48s. 3d.@48s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 18.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine Pale American.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen. or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SELMES, IF LIVING, IS ABOUT thirty-one years of age and is entitled to a share of his late uncle Robert's estate; he is a son of John Selmes, deceased, and any information respecting him will oblige; it is understood that the son resided in America or Australia. Information to be sent to J. M. RICHARDSON, Great Hadham, Herts, England, solicitor for George Selmes, of Harlow, Essex, the administrator of Robert Selmes, deceased.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 314 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1876.

HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS T. LAWRENCE,
Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh14-1awGmTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her office, No. 41 Eldridge street in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876.

LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM,
Executrix.

ja25-1awGmTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.

MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.

n23-1awGmTu*

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM R. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876.

JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States.—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN D. TITSWORTH, bankrupt.—The undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction, through Messrs. Kobbe & Ball, Auctioneers, at their sales-room, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., a quantity of gold, gold plate, and gilt jewelry, adapted to the gentlemen's furnishing goods trade.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER BERGEN and JOHN P. MORRIS, Trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Bergen, deceased, plaintiffs, against STEPHEN P. TALLMAN and MARY A. TALLMAN, his wife, ANN E. CLAY and JOHN CLAY, her husband, ALVAH A. CLARK, AUGUSTINE REGER and PATRICK ORR, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 219 Montague street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875.

JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

To the defendants Ann E. Clay and John Clay: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1876.—Dated Brooklyn, March 13, 1876.

JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh14-1aw6wTu No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON CLAFLIN and HENRY A. CLAFLIN, plaintiffs, against JAMES F. SHERWOOD and JOSEPH SHERWOOD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. not ser.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 319 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty-seven 05-100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 17th, 1876.

ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 319 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1876.

ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
feb15-1aw6wTu* 319 Broadway, New-York City.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JANE C. CLARENDON and WILLIAM STRANG, plaintiffs, against JOHN B. HARVEY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-two 29-100 dollars, with interest on $137 25 from December 18, 1875, and on $142 20 from the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1876.

LOUIS COHEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated March 2, 1876.

LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
mh7-1aw6wTu* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

IN CIRCUIT COURT UNITED STATES, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK vs. THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—In Chancery.—Whereas, Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Chancery, has paid into court the proceeds of the sale of the said railroad under and in pursuance of a decretal order of said Circuit Court in said entitled cause of the date of July 13, 1875, now, therefore, as ordered in said decree, notice is hereby given to the legal holders of the outstanding bonds, coupons and certificate of indebtedness of said company to present them at the Clerk's office of said court, in the City of Chicago, and Northern District of Illinois, accompanied by a detailed statement of each bond, coupon, and certificate of indebtedness to receive the distributive share or dividend to which said several and respective bonds, coupons, and certificate of indebtedness may be entitled in said proceeds under the said decree, and of a further supplemental decretal order in said case of the date January 28, 1876.—Chicago, Feb. 24, 1876.

WM. H. BRADLEY,
f29-1aw4wTu Clerk of said Court.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of an order made herein, on the 13th day of March, 1876, you are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purpose named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., Bankruptcy, and you are further notified that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of said Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, in said court, and that at the time and place above set forth I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., entitled Bankruptcy. Yours, &c.,

A. G. BLACK, Assignee.

To the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, a bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND S. GRAVES and WILLIAM E. PIER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Edmund S. Graves and William E. Pier, both of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business under the firm name of Graves & Pier for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

mh7-1aw3wTu* WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York on the 13th day of March, 1876.—And you are further notified that, having filed my final accounts as Assignee of said bankrupt, in said court at said time and place set forth in above notice, I shall apply to said Register for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy. Yours, &c., A. G. BLACK, Assignee.

To the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss: At the city of Jersey City, the first day of December, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of Alexander H. Laidlaw, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ABRAHAM COLLERD, Trustee, &c.,
Provost, corner 15th st., Jersey City, N. J.

mh7-1aw3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF New-Jersey.—At Jersey City, the first day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY G. BELL and CHARLES L. LORD, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

LINSLY ROWE,
No. 1 Montgomery st.,
mh7-1aw3wTu* Jersey City, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB H. MANDEVILLE and JOHN PREST, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Jacob H. Mandeville and John Prest, copartners, &c., of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: In pursuance of an order made herein on the 13th day of March, 1876, you are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title lx., Bankruptcy.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1876.

A. G. BLACK,
Assignee of said bankrupt,
the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company.

To the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT ELSASSER, LOUIS ELSASSER, and HERMAN WORMS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Albert Elsasser and Louis Elsasser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eleventh day of March, 1876.

mh14-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERNEST ZEIDLER, for himself, and against HENRY CLEWS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ernest Zeidler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the third day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of March, 1876.

mh7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM SCHOONMAKER and RACHEL A. SCHOONMAKER, his wife, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Hiram Schoonmaker and Rachel A. Schoonmaker, his wife, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 12th day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT W. PRYOR and JAMES E. GARABRANT, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Robert W. Pryor and James E. Garabrant, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. REYNOLDS and HENRY A. HAUSSLING, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Abraham M. Reynolds and Henry A. Haussling, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy. SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said district.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC J. OLIVER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isaac J. Oliver, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GODFREY PIKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Godfrey Pike, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT, ON THE 18th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES D. WOOLWORTH, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Nos. 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Jacob Cole, auctioneer, all the personal property in and about the oil works late of Thomas Rowe, at the premises above mentioned, consisting of a large quantity of machinery, fixtures, tools, utensils, and materials lately used in the manufacture and boiling, refining, weighing and storing of linseed-oil, together with carts, trucks, harness, &c., and office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues and further information may be had at the office of

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to the 21st day of March next at the same hour and place.—Dated March 13, 1876. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the second day of March, 1876: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Wilson, of the City of Plainfield, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

mh7-1aw3wTu* WILLIAM T. CARLISLE,
Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WARNE S. CREVELING, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
G. A. HOBART, Attorney. m14-1aw3wTu*

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Opera—Comedy—Burlesque—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. J. W. Collier.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The vote in the House yesterday on the resolution proposed by Mr. Atkins, that so much of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, as authorizes the withdrawal of legal-tender notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the notes issued to new banks and banks increasing their circulation ought to be repealed, is more gratifying than we supposed it would be to the friends of resumption. That resolution had only one majority, two-thirds being required to pass it, and of those absent, a majority are reckoned as opposed to it. The legal-tender notes outstanding are still $15,000,000 in excess of the amount at which they stood for six years previous to the panic, and it is greatly to be regretted that the whole of Mr. Richardson's $26,000,000 contribution to the paper money of the country was not withdrawn as soon as it was demonstrated that trade did not want it and would not take it.

Assembly bill 100 is a measure of very great importance to the tax-payers of this City. It places all descriptions of public work under the salutary operation of the contract system, thereby doing away with the vicious tendency ef the day's-work plan; it limits the annual issue of assessment bonds, and it enables the City to protect itself against fraudulent or bogus contracts. The bill was passed by what was practically a strict party vote in the Assembly, and it now devolves upon Republican Senators to see that so necessary a measure of reform does not fail from their apathy or indifference. Senator Woodin's committee have the bill in their hands, and we feel assured that they will give it a prompt and favorable report.

From the brief summary given in the general press dispatch of the opinion of the United States Supreme Court yesterday in respect to the Emigration laws of this State, it is not easy to arrive at the precise scope of the decision rendered. The court holds that these laws are in conflict with the Federal Constitution, which has confided the subject of the regulation of foreign commerce and immigration to Congress; and consequently that they are null and void. The suggestion is then made that Congress should provide a system of general laws, applicable to all the ports of the country, on the subject of emigration, and thereby satisfactorily settle questions which have long been matters of contest. So far there is no difficulty in understanding what the court decides. But it leaves the question open whether in the absence of legislation by Congress States may protect themselves by statute against the immigration of paupers, vagrants, criminals, and diseased persons. It was held that this portion of the New-York statute was not brought under review by the case on which the decision was rendered; but, as the court also gave a decision adverse to the constitutionality of the laws of California, under which it was attempted to prevent the landing of a certain Chinese woman on the ground of her alleged immoral character, it may be considered that a State has no power of protection against the landing on its shores of any class of emigrants. If the decision in the California case covers the ground left untouched in the case from this State, then it is clear that Congress has sole and exclusive power to determine all the conditions under which immigration to the United States shall be conducted.

So far as New-York is concerned, it is clear that no tax can be imposed on immigrants under this decision. It practically abolishes the Emigration Commission as now established, for it is supported exclusively by the "head-money" tax; and unless the State comes to its relief in some way not another dollar will find its way into the already depleted Treasury of the commission. The Legislature will be saved any further discussion of the proposal to increase this head-money from $1 50 to $2 50, which it has been so urgently requested to do; but it will have to take into immediate consideration several other questions of graver import.

It was to be expected that a public officer who has made himself such a terror to evildoers as Secretary Bristow should be the target of calumny. And the wonder is that some baseless charge has not sooner been brought against him. The Secretary went before Mr. Clymer's committee yesterday, and very clearly and satisfactorily explained his course in the so-called "mule case." It appears that Mr. Bristow, after he had left the Law Department of the Government, and before he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, argued a case in the Court of Claims. The decision of the court was in favor of the claimants. The fee of Mr. Bristow was partly contingent, and amounted to about ten thousand dollars. The case was managed by other well-known lawyers, and the decision was clearly made upon its merits; and Mr. Bristow's connection with it was precisely what any honorable lawyer would have accepted. Of course all these facts are capable of conclusive demonstration; nothing remains to be either covered up or explained. For once, at least, an attack intended to be damaging has utterly failed of its purpose.

A curious turn was given to the Spencer investigation yesterday by the decision of the Senate Committee that members of the so-called "Court-house Legislature" of Alabama were not members of the State Legislature. Spencer was elected to the Senate by the Capitol Legislature, and it is charged that a member of the other body was kept out of the way, for certain reasons, by being drugged, and that this was done in the interest of Spencer. The decision of the Senate Committee excludes all evidence designed to show that Spencer tampered with the members of the Court-house Legislature, though it is perfectly well known that his election depended as much on the movements of several of those members as it did on the recognized Legislature. The chances are, therefore, that Mr. Spencer's case will be decided on this technical point alone.

Mr. Landers, the champion inflationist of Indiana, is likely to carry his point, so far as his nomination for Governor is concerned. Messrs. Hendricks, Holman, Kerr, and Niblack pooh-poohed their ambitious fellow-Democrat, and arranged a programme which included the nomination of Hendricks for President, and Holman for Governor. But Landers knew his constituency better than his rivals did. He secured the reputation of being martyred for his inflation opinions, while the other Indianians were trying to suppress the financial question until a more favorable opportunity for its discussion should arrive. Consequently, Landers is the Democratic standard-bearer in Indiana, and Holman is to go into training for the next Senatorial election in that State. Mr. Landers' financial views are mischievous, to be sure, but he is outspoken, and that is more than can be said for the rest of the little Ring.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The State Convention meets under circumstances which will demand the exercise of unusual tact and discretion. Its date of meeting is too early to warrant the imposing of an imperative mandate on its delegates, and too late to justify it in disregarding the altered conditions which the party must recognize in appealing to the people in November. The State has no candidate who is so obviously the strongest man to present as Grant was in 1868 and 1872, and as Lincoln was in 1864. Any analogies drawn from the conventions of those years must, therefore, be inapplicable to the assemblage of to-morrow. Besides, it was only in the two former cases that a "pledged" delegation was sent, with instructions to vote as a unit. In 1864 the State Convention contented itself with expressing a preference for the renomination of Mr. Lincoln. Even that small knot of interested persons who maintain that the State has such a candidate as it had on any of these occasions must see that in these days of swiftly blasted reputations it would be unwise to assume that he would prove as strong in the middle of June as he is supposed to be in the middle of March. The day of national emergencies has passed. Presidential candidates are more than usually numerous, but none of them as yet towers so conspicuously above his fellows as did the candidates with whom the party carried the last three Presidential elections. The problems of the era before us are not so much those which spring from the threatened unity of the nation as those arising from the perversion of its public trusts. The next President of the United States should be a capable administrator, a clear-sighted statesman, and a fearless and energetic reformer. He must also be a man whose past public life needs neither apology nor defense, because it speaks for itself. He must be free from all sympathy or connection with the influences which have thrown discredit on the good name alike of the party and the people. He must, in short, be a man thoroughly identified with the principles and thoroughly qualified to fulfill the expectations of the new era in our politics and our public life.

It is partly the misfortune and partly the fault of the candidate whose agents will control to-morrow's convention that he does not adequately fulfill these conditions. There are but few Republicans in the State who will be disposed to deny either his brilliant talents or his eminent political services. The party is not likely to forget its debt of gratitude to Senator Conkling any more than it is likely to forget its obligations to Gen. Grant. But a Presidential nomination is a higher price than it can afford to pay at the present time for the services of either. Neither the President nor the most able and energetic of his defenders has shown the capacity to adapt himself to the altered conditions of our public affairs and the new demands of practical politics. The party, acting through its recognized representatives, must so adapt itself, or it will cease to receive or deserve the confidence of the people. A perception of this fact has been growing very rapidly during the last few weeks, and if the party managers are still unable to recognize it, they should at least interpose no artificial obstacles to its effective recognition in the near future. What they most of all desire is success, and it is the part of a prudent politician to allow some scope for the operation of forces which if repressed are likely to upset all his calculations.

It may be that a majority of the convention sincerely believe that Senator Conkling is the strongest candidate who could be presented at Cincinnati, and the one most likely to secure that indispensable condition of a Republican triumph—the electoral vote of New-York. This will be admitted as a perfectly sufficient reason for indicating a decided preference for that candidate. But, as matters stand to-day, it is no reason at all for tying the New-York delegation to the fortunes of Senator Conkling, with the probability of leaving its entire action at Cincinnati to be governed by his wishes, expressed or understood. Nobody knows better than the men who will control the organization of to-morrow's convention in how limited a sense some of its strongest delegations can be called representative. Those of New-York and Buffalo, for example, might be cited as admirable results of the judicious distribution of Federal patronage and of the political influence which that carries with it. But the one or two men to whom these delegations look for orders would probably be among the first to smile at any pretense that their opinions afforded an accurate index to the sentiments of the mass of Republican voters. They know very well that they have made the "machine" what it is, partly by what they consider a fair use of official power and partly because of the indifference and indolence of the constituencies for which they claim the right to speak. But they are not even shrewd politicians if they do not know that they may presume on this indifference too far. We are disposed to consider that the assumption of a right to brand all opposition, however intelligent and respectable, as "impudent" was merely a solitary instance of vanity and obtuseness. It is the business of the practical politician to recognize the fact that he must either lay his plans with a decent regard to the enlightened sentiment of his party, or count upon a more or less formidable body of voters taking their revenge by staying at home on election day. At no time during the last twelve years has there been so much to gain and so little to lose by taking the cue of party action from above rather than from below.

We put the argument in this way because, while the capacity for attachment to principle is an extremely variable one, in State Conventions as elsewhere, there is universal agreement on the desirability of success. The party managers who favor a State delegation packed and labeled and delivered over to the disposal of a single candidate can probably get such an article if they are prepared to insist on it. But it may fairly be doubted whether it would do either them or their candidate much good after it was secured, and there can be no doubt at all that it would seriously imperil the triumph of the party in this State next November. The men who fight for success, and that only, will fight in any case; but the steadily growing body of Republicans who would rather be beaten in a good cause than win in a bad one will not go into a contest where principles are disregarded and the mere selfish interests of an oligarchy of office-holders rule the day. The convictions of that class must be consulted at Syracuse, if New-York is to exercise its legitimate influence at Cincinnati and is to give a good account of itself in November.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

As we read the Revised Statutes, the silver coins of the United States are an unlimited legal tender to the United States for all dues except duties on imports, but in payments from the United States and between individuals they are legal tender to the extent of five dollars only. There are like laws in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland. Under such a law it is impossible that silver coins should depreciate. They cannot fall below the value of the legal tender. That is the practical status of the fractional currency, and it would be an act of supreme injustice on the part of the Government to refuse to receive its subsidiary coins in any amounts in which individuals might choose to tender them.

In a most owl-like article in the last number of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* we find these observations:

> "But a far more important inquiry than any we have noticed is whether the silver currency, even after it is issued, will stay out. We do not doubt that the early issues at least will be readily taken by the people. Curiosity alone will 'float' a considerable amount, and the familiar principle that the worst currency always expels the better will help the substitution, for the fractional currency is now actually worth about four cents on the dollar more than the subsidiary coin."

We have repeatedly challenged the truth of the statement at the conclusion of the above extract. To whom and for what purpose is the fractional currency of the United States worth more than the silver coin? The *Journal of Commerce*, which is generally accepted as good authority for current prices in the markets of this City, publishes from day to day that par in greenbacks is bid for silver coin. On what basis of fact is this statement made, that silver coin commands only ninety-six cents in greenbacks? It seems to the philosophic author of the above extract that "the familiar principle that the worst currency always expels the better will help the substitution." Will he please tell us why the operation of this principle is going to cease with the early issues, and why there is any manner of doubt that the inferior currency, in his opinion, the silver coin, will not continue to drive out the more valuable rag currency until it is totally expelled? At what stage of the business will the "worst currency" cease to float and begin to sink? The law of 1875 prescribes that the silver coin shall be issued "in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency of similar denomination," or shall be paid out through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositories, and post offices, and upon such issue an equal amount of fractional currency must be redeemed until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be taken in. Whatever objection may be made to these provisions of the law, it does not seem to us that an overwhelming circulation of dimes and quarters is at all to be feared as a consequence of them. If part of the paper dimes and quarters are to be redeemed and the rest expelled from circulation by an inferior currency, it strikes us that there must presently be a scarcity of small change. If that happens from the causes above stated, it will be the first time that small change has been depreciated by being made hard to get.

Of course, this writer holds that "the Government is not in default on the fractional currency, and never was." In one of the mythological systems of the East, the earth is made to stand on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise; but the tortoise has his claws on nothing. This seems to be the opinion of the *Chronicle* as to the status of the fractional currency. If that journal is right, why is the fractional currency included in the statement of the public debt? And why should the privilege of paying one debt with another debt be confined to Mr. Micawber and the Government? And why should a piece of silver be of less value than an obligation for which only another debt can be had in payment? The political economy of the times is of startling originality. Ricardo, McCulloch, and John Stuart Mill explained and gave their unqualified approval to the system of token coins which has been for more than half a century in successful operation in England. It has been reserved for American theorists to discover that a Government which does not pay its debts is not in default, and that a token currency of which a hundred per cent. is seigniorage is of more value than one on which the profit reserved for the Government is only four per cent. Silver coins are not to be issued in order that people may melt them down and sell them to the spoon manufacturers, any more than fractional currency is put out to make business for the dealers in old paper. A power of vision which detects a depreciation in subsidiary coin before it is in circulation, and discovers in "curiosity" a means of "floating" a currency which depreciates in proportion as it grows scarce, must be invaluable to a writer on financial questions. It is such theorizing as this which is to set aside the actual daily experience of more than 100,000,000 of people using silver coins whose value as raw material is in no instance less than ten per cent., and in the case of Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland twenty per cent., below their nominal and real value as money. "This system [of token coins] has been found to answer exceedingly well," wrote Mr. McCulloch in his *Dictionary of Commerce.* Every Christian country in Europe having a specie standard has, we believe, followed England in adopting the expedient. The United States adopted it in 1853, and carried it out successfully until 1862. Verily, a race of Egyptians has come in that know not Joseph!

USES OF GOOD DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

The general dissatisfaction at the adverse report of the Senate Committee upon Mr. Dana's nomination seems to indicate a beneficent change in public sentiment upon a subject of importance. There has been of late a feeling in this country that it makes but little difference whom we have to represent us abroad. Europe is far away; we have little real dealings with the countries of the Old World. What good, it is asked, do we derive from having Ministers at foreign courts who are specially distinguished, who are familiar with good society, who can speak French, and who may be recognized by the aristocracies of the countries to which they are sent as in every way the equals of themselves? The answer nearest at hand is, that a place should always be given to the man who fits it. It is proper that we should send abroad men of this sort as Ministers, because only men of this sort are sent by other countries, and because only men of this sort are admitted to the societies into which diplomatists come as a matter of right. We may not need to send Ministers abroad at all; it may perhaps be as well to transact our business with foreign Governments through our Consuls; but so long as we have such offices we should fill them with men who fit and become them. But, it may be very necessary that we should be represented by a Minister, and by one of ability. At a time when delicate and important negotiations are pending, an able diplomatist may be of the greatest value to his country and the world. A rash man may bring on war; a weak one may fatally compromise his Government. At such a time a Government should make strong the hands of its representative by every aid, social and political, that it can give him.

Suppose that during the war we had had at London only a Consul, a man who lived in smoky chambers in Islington, who rode down to the Foreign Office daily in the omnibus, and who was compelled to hang about the ante-rooms waiting for an audience till the Minister from Central America had finished his business, would it have been just as well for us? Mr. Adams' part during those years was a very delicate one. It was fortunate that we had in him a representative who, in ability and accomplishments, felt himself to be the peer of any man with whom he was brought in contact. Yet, able and accomplished as he was, the country needed to aid him by putting in his hands all the prestige which it was in its power to afford him. But it is not only in such crises alone as that of 1861 that a Minister is needed. His true function is to prevent mischief. When the English Government was asked in the House of Commons—perhaps by some city man who believed that by enriching himself he had conferred a benefit upon his country, and who thought that because he could make money he could instruct statesmen—what these lazy diplomatists were doing in China, Chili, Turkey, and Greece, Sir Henry Bulwer replied that "they were engaged in the obscure task of preventing mischief." It is indeed an obscure and thankless task. Nobody can ever get credit for what he prevents, because people will never believe that the thing prevented would otherwise have come to pass.

But even if it should be true that we are in little danger of serious complications with the Governments of the Old World, a good representative abroad has a value which it would be foolish to overlook. A man who is famous, accomplished, polite, and able, who lives with distinction in the foreign society to which he has been appointed, does "reflect credit" on his country. The human intellect loves the concrete. It says: "A. is a most eminent and presentable person, and lives in a big house. It must be a fine country which sends A." At this point the vanity of the American citizen will interpose an objection. That a fellow-countryman of his own should be sent abroad with an ample income and a position which will admit him to those illustrious circles of which he is only permitted to hear from afar appears to him an odious and "aristocratic" proceeding. He himself goes to Europe and cools his heels in the coffee-room of an inn, reading the fashionable intelligence, at the head of which he sees the name of his own Minister. Why should his fellow-countryman be an "Excellency" when he himself is only a dry-goods buyer and a "gent." This is a very prevalent state of feeling, and we need not point out that it is a very ridiculous one. It is one which is at the bottom of a great deal of the public unconcern upon the question of civil-service reform. It is, of course, a very foolish and very selfish sentiment, and the good sense of the country will no doubt ultimately overcome it. The undignified haste of the Democratic majority in the House to pander to it, their want of will to work in the direction of real reform, and their want of intelligence in finding the true road to it, have reminded the country that no great aid in the movement toward public purity is to be expected from them. The selfish and too common notion that a good public servant should not be honored; that civil officers, whether diplomatic or domestic, should not be treated by us with the same consideration which is given them by other countries, is one which every patriotic American should make haste to eradicate from his mind.

A CASE FOR FAIR DEALING.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in a letter which we lately published, presents the case of the Indian in his relations with the whites from the purely humanitarian stand-point. It is natural that he should do so. It is natural that one who has only been brought into connection with the tribes of the North-west as an earnest and devoted missionary of the Gospel should see with indignation the violation of our treaties with the Sioux, and the country secured to them by the solemn pledges of the Government invaded on every side by white gold-hunters, while Senators and Congressmen at Washington defend the invasion, and endeavor to give it legal sanction. He rehearses the painful history of the red man's wrongs, and adds this latest to the long and shameful list. Very justly it should be added, if the Government had given the sanction sought for by interested representatives from the West; but it has not done so. On the contrary, the Government is fairly entitled to the credit of having used its best endeavors to cause our treaty obligations to be respected; and if it has not been entirely successful, the fact is due to the practical difficulties in the way, and not to any want of good faith on the part of the Executive. Nor does Bishop Whipple's assertion that the failure to purchase the country was due to a false economy seem to be borne out by facts.

Lieut. Col. Dodge, who commanded the military escort of Prof. Jenney, states in his published account of the expedition that the Indians told him the tribes would have willingly sold the country at the price offered—$400,000—had they not been persuaded by the "squaw men" at the agencies to make higher demands. What demands they did make, under these alleged persuasions, everybody knows. A sum equal to the national debt would scarcely have paid the price asked, and as the Chiefs would not come down to reasonable figures, the commission could do nothing, and the attempt to purchase failed. The stories of the Indians are probably true. That certain men found their interests threatened by the opening of the country to settlement, or that they expected to get a picking from the purchase money large in proportion to its amount, there is, unfortunately, little reason to doubt. On the other hand, that the Sioux should have been willing to sell this portion of their reservation appears probable from the fact that they never occupied it. The Black Hills was to them a mysterious ground, into which they rarely ventured. They had superstitions about it, such as other tribes have about regions in which hot springs exist. Occasionally the squaws went in some little distance to cut poles; but as the exploring party did not find a single tepee pole trail, and the only signs of habitation were abandoned wickyups, it is certain that nothing but an occasional hunting party ever went through the country. When the Indian moves with his family, he carries his lodge with him, and the tracks of the trailing poles mark the main routes of travel through every Indian country. If he simply goes on a hunting expedition, he carries nothing but his arms and blankets; and at night builds a wickyup of the nearest boughs and brush. Indian villages may be found on the trails marked by lodge poles, but never on the mere hunting trails; and these only, and very few of them, were found in the Black Hills. There are other circumstances which point to the conclusion that the Sioux had very little use for the country; and under these circumstances it is not probable they would have refused to sell it had they followed their own wishes in the matter.

It seems desirable that the Hills should be opened to settlement, if only to avoid constant trouble and mischief along the northern border. That they will be so opened is regarded as a foregone conclusion, for the Government is scarcely likely to incur the expense of keeping a large military force permanently stationed there to keep the peace and drive away intruders. The attraction of gold is too strong for the adventurous and the desperate to resist. These men, by hundreds, and perhaps thousands, will be always seeking to gain a settlement in the Hills, and will be the more daring and persistent in proportion to the difficulties in the way of doing it. If the country can be bought, and we see no reason why it cannot be, it is better that the arrangement should be made with the least possible delay. But the bargain should be one which should fully satisfy the weaker party. We can afford not only to be just but to be generous, and for this reason it seems scarcely fair to compel the Sioux to part with the Hills in the manner proposed by the bill which the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report. It provides for a commission of five persons, one to be an Army officer of rank not lower than Brigadier General, another to be a lawyer, and a third to be conversant with the Sioux language. These gentlemen, with their associates, are to explain the state of affairs to the tribes interested, and to make an agreement with them to provide for their support and maintenance for a period not exceeding ten years, as the price of the Black Hills country. So far the bill is fair enough; but a further provision that no more allowances shall be made to them under existing treaties until they accept the offer made, seems like putting the screws on a little too tight. Senator Bogy, of the Indian Committee, thinks the bill will settle all difficulties at an annual expense to the Government of $40,000. For ten years this would amount to $400,000, a price already rejected by the Indians, and which might be increased to six or seven hundred thousand without the country losing anything by the bargain. Should the Commissioners be left free, within a fair limit, to make the agreement, and not tied down to too exact conditions, the title to the Black Hills may be passed with advantage to both parties. The proviso that one member of the commission shall be able to speak the Sioux language is most judicious. Endless trouble has been caused by a rascally set of white interpreters, generally contractors and traders, who make no scruple of betraying both sides if they can gain anything by it. These harpies are probably the "squaw men" referred to by the Indians who conversed with Lieut. Dodge.

Whatever is to be done should be done quickly. Fighting has already commenced in the vicinity of the Hills, and there will be more of it before the Summer is over. The restless bands Gen. Crook is now operating against need the punishment they will get; but they are a very small portion of the powerful whole Sioux tribe, and should all the Sioux begin hostilities, a force twice or three times as large as Gen. Crook has would be required to protect the frontier. If the bill referred to passes, and the commission concludes a fair agreement, the threatening trouble will be avoided; and the next thing that the best friends of the Indians hope for is to see them turned over to the care of the War Department. The Army officers may be depended on to administer Indian affairs on the sound and practical basis of rigid honesty and unsparing severity.

AN ACHROMATIC BOY.

Among the wonders of California is a recently discovered small boy, with unique and marvelous eyes. He is now nine years of age, and until within the last few months his parents have believed him to be totally blind. This belief, being based upon the boy's utter inability to see anything, was not perhaps altogether irrational. When kindly-disposed playmates present a strange cat, a tomato can, and a piece of string to a healthy and active small boy only to find that he cannot perform the simple feat of putting them accurately together, it is safe to decide that there is something physically as well as morally wrong about him. And when the same small boy can be left for hours in the immediate presence of accessible jam without showing the faintest desire to wallow in it, the conclusion that he must be blind is irresistible. The Californian boy of whom mention has just been made exhibited for more than eight years the most unvarying inability to see any object whatever, and it is not strange that he obtained the reputation of unmitigated blindness.

On Dec. 12 last this remarkable boy accidentally awoke in the night, and loudly remarked that he saw the moon. Not only did he perceive the existence of that respectable satellite, but he saw it as from a distance of two hundred yards, and could thus accurately describe its contents. He saw hills and valleys and trees and telegraph poles, and, in fact, all the natural beauties which constitute an alluring landscape. Moreover, he saw inhabitants of a new and extraordinary pattern. According to this veracious small boy, the Lunarians run chiefly to legs. They are constructed on the model of a cart-wheel without a rim, and revolve with enormous rapidity on the extremities of their radiating legs, which resemble in number and disposition the spokes of an ordinary and earthly wheel. These spokes, however, are evidently not developed until the Lunarian emerges from the period of infancy, inasmuch as the Lunar babies resemble pumpkins, and display no vestige of even rudimentary legs.

It appears that there is a College of Sciences in California, consisting of a number of learned men, described by the local press as mathematical and geological sharps. As soon as the wonderful astronomical discoveries made by the supposed blind boy were brought to the attention of these scientific gentlemen, they at once dropped the slates on which they were calculating, in accordance with a request of the Legislature, the probabilities in favor of four aces being dealt to any one man in a party of six, and promptly undertook to investigate the small boy's visual powers. In due time they reported that the boy's lunar observations were unquestionably accurate, and they explained his vast superiority to any telescope hitherto constructed by deciding that his focal distance was of an abnormal character. In the opinion of these ingenious and accomplished scientific persons, the boy possesses achromatic eyes constructed expressly in order to observe objects at a distance of 240,000 miles, and the inability of such eyes to perceive objects close at hand is natural and inevitable. The best modern telescope brings the moon within an apparent distance of thirty miles, but if the moon were really only thirty miles distant, the telescope could not show it. It is no wonder that a boy afflicted—or rather gifted—with a focal distance greater than that of telescopes should have been blind to the presence of cats and jam. Had he been shown a cat at the distance of 240,000 miles, there is no doubt that he would instantly have called for strings and tomato cans, and displayed the liveliest interest in the apparent duty of the hour.

The discovery of this unparalleled boy marks a new era in the science of astronomy. Of course, his peculiarities will at once be made to serve the interests of science. He will be equatorially mounted in the California Observatory in place of the now obsolete telescope, and will be fitted with clock-work, which will give him a constant sidereal motion. From twilight to dawn he will be constantly kept at work discovering asteroids and comets, and taking photographs of distinguished Lunar citizens. The utmost care will be taken to keep him in perfect order, and visitors will be strictly forbidden to touch him or to breathe upon his eyes. Only the best of oil and the softest of chamois leather will be used in polishing him, and only the most experienced astronomers will be allowed to wind up his clock-work or to move him on his axis. Such a boy, if once broken or scratched, cannot be replaced or repaired, and no mechanician will think it possible to contrive an artificial boy of anything like his power. Let us hope that this last and best gift of California to mankind will be placed at the disposal of the most eminent astronomers of the age, and that they will employ every available moment in gazing through him at the wonders of the starry heavens. Had Herschel only possessed a purely achromatic boy, with a focal distance of ninety feet, he would have left nothing for future astronomers to discover; and if Prof. Peters will now undertake to keep his eye constantly applied to the California boy, he will in a few months' time capture every asteroid and comet now at liberty, and become as familiar with the topography of the sun, the moon, and the planets as he is with the interior of his present observatory.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is to speak in New-Haven to-morrow night.

The leading lawyers of Boston, Republican and Democratic, are reported to have signed a paper in favor of Mr. Dana's confirmation.

Here is more "impudence." The Republican Convention for Fulton and Hamilton Counties adopted as its own the resolutions of the Union League Club.

Mr. James Lyon, of Virginia, has discovered that Federalism, by dividing the South, produced the late war, and in the hands of its modern representatives has covered the nation with shame, and almost destroyed the Government.

Complete returns from New-Hampshire show that the majority of Cheney, Republican, for Governor, is 3,190. The vote aggregates a total of 80,290, which is 1,123 larger than last year, and greater than was ever before cast in the State.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says: "The true cause of the defeat of the Democratic Party in New-Hampshire, no doubt, was the nomination of a candidate who had opposed the war, and refused to vote troops. How will our Democratic friends of the North learn wisdom? No amount of experience seems to profit them."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* points out the contrast between Mr. Pendleton and Hon. James Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie, while President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, collected a claim against the United States, amounting to over one million dollars, and refused to receive one cent of compensation beyond his traveling expenses and hotel bills in Washington.

Hon. James Lyon, of Virginia, publicly indorses Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania. He says: "I know him to be not only honorable and patriotic as well as able, but a sterling and genuine Democrat of the Jefferson school, of no abolition sentiment or proclivities, unless he has entirely changed since I had the pleasure to associate with him in the Buchanan campaign.

Judge Mitchell, of the Circuit Court of Iowa, has decided that women are ineligible to hold the office of School Superintendent or any other office in that State. There are at the present time twelve or fifteen women holding this office of School Superintendent in that State, they having been elected to it under the opinion of Attorney General O'Conner, given several years ago, that women were eligible to this place.

Speaking of the refusal by the Legislature to change the Iowa railroad law, the Des Moines *Register* says: "This result was reached in the face of a manifest disposition to effect a modification. The law was confessedly open to correction and amendment. Its strongest supporters admitted the fact. But the ideas of the members were so discordant, and the motives by which many were actuated were so entirely selfish, that it was found impossible to harmonise the differences."

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks that in New-England Mr. Blaine has unquestionably a stronger following than any other person named for the Presidency. But speaking of him and of Mr. Bristow in the country at large it adds: "Which would be the stronger candidate, or whether either of them would command a more united support than Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, or Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, is not, we think, yet fully settled. Those who can see their way perfectly clear already are to be congratulated."

Speaking of the coming Democratic State Convention, the Albany *Times* says: "The true theory of a nominating convention is that of a deliberative body; but how can delegates deliberate if they are shackled by a pledge or by instructions to vote for a particular candidate? What is the use of conference and debate with men who are pledged beforehand to a certain course, no matter what new circumstances may have arisen or what convincing reasons may be offered?"

The Philadelphia *Times* says that inquiries among the Philadelphia delegates to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention show that, after giving Hartranft a complimentary vote, the strength of the delegation will be given to the candidate who has the best chance of being elected, whoever he may be. Outside of Gen. Bingham, who has pronounced himself for Blaine, none of the delegates have as yet any preferences. In fact, they say that the entire State delegation is of the same mind on that point.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "The Governor has recently been waited upon and asked to extend the formality of an official certificate of Mr. Eustis' election as United States Senator. The Governor's original objection was that no vacancy existed, but this being removed by the recent action of the Senate in the Pinchback case, no reasonable objection, it was presumed, could be made to the request. The Governor, however, has not given the certificate, and it is safe to conjecture that he will not, but has hopes of being able to appoint a United States Senator himself."

GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Toronto, March 20.—A large amount of machinery and articles of every description intended for the Centennial Exhibition are now stored at the Grand Trunk freight sheds here, and will be forwarded by special train to Philadelphia without transshipment this week. Pictures, &c., for the Fine Art Department will be shipped to-morrow.

THE WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

Chicago, March 20.—B. H. Miller pleaded guilty to-day to two counts of the indictment which charged him with defrauding the revenue as a distiller. Messrs. Rush and Pohlmann, who will stand trial, had their case put over until Wednesday

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILROADS BURIED TWENTY FEET IN SNOW—UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE—WINSLOW—CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, March 20.—Nearly all the railroads north of the River Tay remain more or less blocked by snow. The Caledonian Line is covered with snow twenty feet deep near Aberdeen. Twelve trains are standing snowed in at one point. More than a dozen trains are blocked on the Great Northern Line. The telegraph lines are buried at several points north of Aberdeen. The mail from Dundee to Perth yesterday took fourteen hours, instead of the usual forty minutes. The cold to-day is intense.

The rival boat crews from Oxford and Cambridge Universities have arrived in town, and will begin practicing on the Thames, between Putney and Mortlake, to-day. The weather is very cold.

The warrant for Winslow's surrender has not yet been received from the British authorities. He will probably not leave for America to-morrow.

At a meeting at the Artisans' Institute for Promoting General and Technical Knowledge, in St. Martin's lane, a resolution was unanimously adopted appointing Major Gen. Marriott to communicate with various eminent persons, the city companies, &c., with a view of sending a deputation of English workmen to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE GAMBIA NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, announced that the negotiations with France for the cession of Gambia to England were at an end, because the French Government objected to ceding the full control of the sea-board, which England considered indispensable.

In the House of Commons the Royal Titles bill passed the committee. Mr. Disraeli stated that it was certain the Queen would not assume the title of Empress in England under any circumstances. All the amendments offered were rejected.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE BUDGET—AMNESTY TO BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY.

VERSAILLES, March 20.—Copies of the *Budget* for 1877 have been distributed among the Senators and Deputies. The revenue is estimated at $534,400,000 and expenditures at $533,400,000. No increase of taxation is proposed. The preamble of the *Budget* says: "Our resources are not greater than our requirements. None of the receipts of the Treasury can at present be spared. The Government will not avail itself of the power to borrow $8,000,000 from the Bank of France. On the contrary, it will be able to refund $5,000,000 by anticipatory payment. The Treasury will have completely repaid the Bank of France by 1879. This will set free $30,000,000 yearly. It will be only possible to propose a serious reduction of taxes after this is accomplished." The Republican Senators will introduce a motion to-morrow in favor of raising the state of siege. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will then be able to discuss the raising of the siege simultaneously. The Committee on the State of Siege, appointed by the Deputies, unanimously favor its abolition. When Victor Hugo, in the Senate, and M. Raspail, in the Chamber of Deputies, introduce their motions to-morrow for complete amnesty the Moderate Republicans will at the same time propose an amnesty for political offenses only.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK—ANOTHER FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "Since our last weekly report no change of weather for the better has occurred. Advices from France and Germany concur in stating that the floods have been general. Anxiety for the future is daily increasing. At the end of last week an unusually great barometric depression occurred. Violent storms of wind, rain, and snow followed, and have prevailed since. Consequently farmers at the present moment are nearly at a standstill as regards agricultural operations, since the present condition of the land stops both sowing and threshing. It is only natural that this should be a serious source of anxiety to growers, though it by no means follows that a late seed time is altogether objectionable; indeed it has often resulted in satisfactory crops. Hitherto the wheat-plant has not been complained of except in some inundated districts in France. Still, fine weather is greatly needed to enable farmers to get up arrears of field work and vegetation to recover from its temporary check. The general aspect of the wheat trade evinced a greater amount of confidence on the part of buyers and more active business, with improving tendency in prices than for some time past, owing probably to the falling off in supplies on passage and small shipments from Southern Europe, also to the firmer tone of the American and Continental markets.

Charles Kekule, a merchant doing business at No. 34 Mark lane, has failed, it is reported, in consequence of operations on the Stock Exchange. The liabilities are heavy.

SPAIN.

GEN. PAVIA DEFENDS THE COUP D'ETAT OF 1874.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Daily News* dispatch from Madrid says, in the recent debate on the address, Gen. Pavia, referring to the *coup d'état* of 1874, defended his action, and said it was the only course left open to save the country from still greater dangers. He alone was responsible for that step, Señor Castellar being unwilling to act. Señor Castellar said in reply that if he had been aware of what was intended, he should have been justified in ordering Pavia shot.

ENTRANCE OF THE KING INTO MADRID.

MADRID, March 20.—King Alfonso and his victorious troops entered the city this morning amid cheering of immense crowds and shouts of "Long live the Pacificator King!" Cheers were given for Generals Quesada, Campos, Rivera, and the army generally. Quesada and Campos were especially greeted with cries of "Long life to the Defenders of Liberty!" and "Down with the Fueros!" Crowns were thrown from the balconies and pigeons liberated. The people crowned the soldiers as they passed with wreaths.

A decree has been issued establishing a relief fund for invalid and wounded soldiers, and for the families of those killed during the war. One year's service is remitted for all men now in the Army. The conscripts of 1871 and 1872 will pass into the reserve. The extraordinary levy of 1874 is disbanded. No conscription will be made this year. It is believed that the Army will be reduced by 100,000 men.

There were 140,000 strangers in the city to witness the festivities. In several cases yesterday $250 was paid for a balcony on the route of the royal procession. Numbers of sight-seers passed the night in the streets. The houses along the line of the procession were splendidly decorated and thirty triumphal arches were erected. The entry commenced at 10 in the morning. The streets from which a view could be commanded were crowded for hours previously. The King, accompanied by ten Generals and fifty other officers, rode at the head of the procession.

The first mail train for the French frontier leaves Madrid for Irun to-night.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—The leak in the schooner L. S. Davis, Capt. Sterling, from Marseilles Feb. 16, for Sagua, before reported put in here, has been discovered and stopped.

GREENOCK, March 20.—The British steam-ship California, Capt. Lecraw, from Glasgow March 4, for New-York, before reported from Crookhaven as having lost the blades of her propeller on the 7th inst., returned to this port to-day for repairs.

RAMSGATE, March 20.—The Italian brig Erminia P., Capt. Trucco, from New-Orleans Feb. 2, for Rotterdam, was towed back here to-day, having again lost her anchors and chains, had her windlass upset, and her sails blown away.

MONTEVIDEO, March 18.—The German bark Emma Römer, Capt. Albrand, from Marseilles Jan. 5, for San Francisco, has arrived here with loss of spars She will repair afloat without discharging.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

AN ARMISTICE CONCLUDED FOR TWELVE DAYS.

LONDON, March 20.—A Reuter telegram from Paris states that intelligence has been received there that the twelve days' armistice between the Turks and the Herzegovinian chiefs has been concluded, and was to commence yesterday.

VIENNA, March 20.—It is stated that the noted insurgent leader, the priest Mussich, having taken refuge in Austrian territory, has been arrested by the Austrian patrol at Mcetkovich.

The Russian telegraphic agency reports that Makhtar Pasha has received full powers to treat with the Herzegovinian insurgents.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. GORDON'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 20.—The letters from the Gordon exploring expedition contain the following particulars: Col. Gordon, upon finding the Forta Rapids impassable, conveyed his steamer, which is fifty feet long, and two steel boats overland to Duffli. He decided to put the boats together again there. Col. Gordon meanwhile proposes to march to Mrooli, the capital of Kabarega, and thence to Mogungo. After returning to Duffli he proposes to march westward to Makrada.

GERMANY.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that in the Upper House of the Prussian Landtag, which reassembled yesterday, the Minister of Commerce, replying to an interpellation from Gen. Moltke and others, said the Government intended to introduce the Railway bill as soon as possible, and in doing so were guided solely by economical, not political, motives.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY SOUTH OF KHOKAND—ENTRANCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS INTO COREA.

LONDON, March 21.—The Moscow *Gazette* says that Karatezin, Gassart, and Kulab, countries to the south of Khokand, are subject to the sovereignty of Khokand, and cites as proof the fact that Gen. Kauffmann nominated the Governor of Karatezin in 1869.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reasserts that the Russians entered Corea.

AMUSEMENTS.

DR. VON BULOW'S CONCERTS.

Dr. Hans Von Bülow last evening gave the first of a series of piano-forte recitals, to extend over this and next week. In spite of the storm, the performance was enjoyed by quite a numerous audience. The performance consisted of selections from Beethoven's works, and included four sonatas—the "patetica," the "moonlight," the sonata in E flat, opus 27, and the A flat, opus 110—the "adagio con variazioni," opus 34, the fantasia, opus 77, and the fifteen variations on a theme of the "Eroica" symphony. The pianist's interpretation of most of these compositions has been dwelt upon already in these columns, and their rendering, last night, suggests no new comment. Dr. Von Bülow's reading of Beethoven is wholly intellectual and wholly unemotional; it is all simplicity and elegance, but it is a little cold. This reflection forced itself upon the listener last evening with more than usual persistency, but we are half inclined to think that the artist was ill, or at least fatigued, for once or twice the fingers slipped upon wrong keys—something to note with astonishment when the marvelous technique of Dr. Von Bülow is kept in mind. The next recital is set down for to-morrow, when Beethoven's piano repertoire is once more to be drawn upon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Ferreol" was not acted, last evening, on account of the sudden illness of Miss Kate Claxton. It is hoped that the play will be in readiness to-night, with Miss Marie Gordon in the rôle Miss Claxton may not be in condition to assume. The representation of "Ferreol" yesterday, would have done scant justice to the public, the artists, and the theatre, for a single rehearsal with Miss Gordon could not be had, so late in the afternoon was Miss Claxton's inability to appear manifest. A large audience was gathered at the theatre, and it dispersed somewhat disappointed at the postponement.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

This establishment, under all names and managements, has until now been unfortunate, land it required considerable pluck for Mr Matt Morgan to seek to do well where so many able predecessors have failed. The impression of the earlier representations was scarcely favorable to the success of his venture. The hasty preparations which preceded the opening night of the season did a great deal toward injuring its effect, but now that something has been learned by experience indications of a brighter future than was at first discernible are not wanting. Last evening the programme was a good one, and the attendance was large. The bright one-act comedy of "Topknot's Dilemmas," in which Mr. Walter Lennox appears to great advantage; Mr. Goodwin's clever imitations of celebrated actors, Mr. Sidney Smith's delineation of *Benjamin Bobbins*, in the farce of "The Wrong Man;" Mr. Walter Lennox's imitation of John Brougham, and Mr. Harry Joseph's personation of *Phanny Dazzlingport* in "The Pique Family," were the salient features of an enjoyable entertainment, and more than made amends for some elements of the performance which were not worth attention.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The programme at this house for the present week comprises the three-act romantic drama of "O'Flanagan and the Fairies" and the one-act comedy of "The First Night," Mr. F. S. Chanfrau appearing as *Phelim O'Flanagan* and *Mons. Dufard*. Both pieces are familiar to New-York audiences, Mr. Barney Williams being as well known as the hero of the drama as Mr. Chanfrau is in the leading character in the comedy. Irish character acting is evidently not Mr. Chanfrau's forte, and his *Phelim*, though a fair performance, is not to be compared in racy native flavor and natural rollicking humor with the older personation. The performance would be more relished if it were not remembered that Mr. Chanfrau can do so much better in his own specialties, and that it is unwise for any actor, no matter how popular, to choose a rôle to which he is not thoroughly adapted The support was passable, the peasant dance lively, and the fairy scene beautiful. Mr. Chanfrau's *Mons. Dufard* is too familiar to need criticism, and is an elaborate portrayal of the old Frenchman. Next Monday Mr. Chanfrau will appear in "The Toodles" and in "The Serious Family."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

"Rose Michel" was produced at this house for the first time last evening, and in spite of the tempestuous weather which prevailed, an audience of fair proportions was assembled to witness it. The play was as well represented as could be expected with an almost wholly new cast of characters. Miss Rose Eytinge as *Rose Michel*, and Mr. Eben Plympton as *Andre*, were the only familiar faces in the drama which passed two days ago its 122d night in New-York After the strong distribution with which "Rose Michel" was brought out at the Union Square Theatre, it would of course be difficult to warmly praise the new assignment of characters. Mrs. De Lange as the *Countess de Vernay* does not take rank with Miss Morant as an actress, and *Pierre Michel*, as portrayed by Mr. J. B. Studley, is totally different from the *Pierre* of Mr. Stoddard. Mr. Studley flying into violent fits of passion instead of maintaining a stolid, cold-blooded exterior throughout the piece. Mr. J. W. Collier as *Count de Vernay* appeared nervous. Mr. Willie Seymour was an acceptable substitute for Mr. Stuart Robson as *Moulinet*, and Miss Meta Bartlett as *Louise* was all that could be desired. The setting was much the same as at the Union Square Theatre, the salon in the palace of *Count de Vernay* presenting the only material change in the rich *mise en scène* so much admired in New-York

ITALY.

THE END OF THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

NATIONAL WEAKNESSES—THE WORK OF LEGISLATION—AT ST. PETER'S—INCOMBUSTIBLE CITIES—A LESSON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The Romans have finished the week of riot which they have every year, and the last plaster sugar-plum and dirty bouquet has been thrown, and the last candle of the *moccoletti* blown out, and the *barbari* have run their final course. In a day or two the litter of the Corso will be cleared up, and that narrow lane will once more be the scene upon which the graces of the martinets of dandydom will be displayed. The carnival threatened to end in drizzle with the first flirt of the wing of the harbinger of Spring. To-day the ashes of the Lent repentance are scattered upon sober heads, and we shall have a month or more of the rational quiet becoming to this decorous season. The bells of St. Peter's call mournfully to the Romans to remember their duties, and already the current of pilgrim feet is set in the direction of that basilica. The others also will have their votaries, in garments of sad hue. It is well; for now somewhat more is felt the need of putting a check upon the unlicensed disregard of concerns other than those intimately connected with nation-building, fashion, and the pursuit of material enjoyments and the prizes of life.

NATIONAL WEAKNESSES.

If there is one fact or lesson which, more forcibly than any other, the Roman Carnival teaches, it is what a child man is, and how trivial are the sources from which he can draw amusement. Tens of thousands of persons, men, women, and children, wait with patience for an hour or two in the principal street, to see at last the heads of half a dozen horses flit by, and to hear afterward that one of them, called by this or that name, has won the smoked ham or skim-cheese made the guerdon of a life and death struggle. We are in the habit of saying that the carnival, as a national custom, is dying out and that in a few more years it will come quite to an end. It is true that we see but the tail of the body which has disappeared; but this may be whisked in the face of several generations of those yet to come upon the scene. It is the habit to burn the Carnival on the last night, and this year the rags and tatters were brought to the terrace of Trinita dei Monti, under our windows, where, had we not been asleep, we should have been honored with a sight of the cremation. From the ashes rises the phenix, or crow, which is to be the parent of the brood for another year. Our exclamation is, May the Romans long enjoy their bacchanal.

THE WORK OF LEGISLATION.

The King has given notice that Parliament will come together on the sixth of the month, which opens the prospect of a slight renewal of political life. The Ministry manœuvre with commendable skill, and hold pretty steadily to their moderate course. We are waiting for the introduction of the measures of legislation touching the protection of the inferior clergy, so long ago promised. The turn affairs have taken in France and Spain, has tended to encourage the Liberal Party, and cast down not less the hopes of the friends of the ancient system. There is less crowing over anticipated triumphs of legitimacy by the optimists or pessimists of the Vatican, who have their faces always turned toward the delectable past. It is reported that the Pope has advised Don Carlos to abandon his hopeless enterprise and allow pestered Spain the repose she so much needs. If it be true that his Holiness has given such advice, he must be thanked for a tardy recognition of an inevitable situation, while he is to be blamed for the delay. From the moment Don Carlos made himself ridiculous by his charlatan proclamations, he was set down as one of the chiefs of the demagogue brood, and even the tragic sadness of his enterprise lost what dignity it might have possessed. If but a portion of the wasted force of Spain were given to civilize the country, it might once more take the place which belongs to it among the nations of the Latin race. We still hear something of its art; but for any additions made to literature and science it does not hold a conspicuous place. Italy is giving to Spain a good political example, if the Spaniards are not too conceited to learn. From time to time the King of Italy is called upon to nominate new Senators, and fifteen or twenty are now about to be created. The upper House of Parliament, like the Senate of the hierarchy, has in it a considerable proportion of members far advanced in life, and many are dropping away. Not less than ten have died in the past two months. The Senators now to be added fall short of the number taken off by death during the year. Enough candidates can be found for these honors, but the selection from among them is not so easy, and the Ministers have a task rather difficult to perform; for the public judgment must be satisfied while the demands of meritorious services rendered must not be disregarded or carelessly measured.

AT ST. PETER'S.

I went to St. Peter's this morning in search of an impression, and to see how the aspect of to-day compares with that of the old time. I arrived too late for the function, at which a Cardinal officiated, for he had turned tail and sailed out of the church into the sacristy before the people had time to kiss his hand. We crave we know not what, but St. Peter's out of livery is finer to our taste than with all the red and tinsel of the festive cloths of its days of Pope's pride. One hears a great deal of swearing on his way across Rome, and the name of the Madonna is in too many mouths only to be profaned. Nothing is gained if the Virgin is added to the Papal Olympus, less to be reverenced than to be cited in oaths and mendicant importunities, as is too sadly the case. For this alone the measure of the Pope's woes should be nearly full, and notice should be given for a change of manners. Our friends the priests put the best face they can upon the matter, but acknowledge the fact and sigh over it. As for St. Peter's Church, the last new ornament is the portrait of Pius IX., in mosaic, on a gold ground. The Pontiff figures as the Seignor of all the Popes, and has the place of honor over the bronze chair and statue of St. Peter—the image so well known—the foot of which has been nearly kissed off. Indeed, this picture of the Pope has been in its place well toward a year, but before this has been overlooked.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CITIES.

The accounts of injuries by fire and panic, which so frequently come to us from the United States, call renewed attention to the difference between American and Italian modes of construction. The losses by fire in a year, in the whole of Italy, do not amount to a sum equal to the gross of the damage done in one of our cities in a single night. I do not know what the aggregate loss by fire in the United States in a year may be; but no doubt it would be put down in official reports at a great many millions. An Italian city might be constructed, and in the solid manner in which we see their buildings, for the sums of money which pass out of existence, as accumulated wealth, in flame and smoke. Some of these great palaces which we admire have stood for three, four, and five centuries, and they promise to endure for as many centuries to come. Such is the solidity of their construction that fire cannot destroy them, and only gunpowder or the shock of the elements can throw their solid walls down. We need in our cities buildings of a monumental permanence, which only massive walls can give. Such structures are needed for ornament as types of the thoroughness which should now characterize the nation, and as barriers to resist the onward sweep of great conflagrations. Foreigners who know little about the United States, seeing accounts of the great destruction by fire, ask if our cities are not for the most part constructed of wood, as if the country had not yet outgrown the wigwam period of its progress in art. Americans have too niggardly a regard for the foot or two of space which would be lost in the store or dwelling by giving to the division walls that additional amount of thickness. It is a false mode of saving, as the tumble-down character of so many of our hastily-built structures proves. A part of what is expended on a showy outside might wisely be laid out in giving greater strength to the walls. The outer surface of most Italian buildings is a thin skin of stucco, to give the smoothness and decency becoming to the architectural lines of the street. But the fibre and bone of the body of the building have a massiveness which almost defies time and the elements. Our exterior surfaces, whether a thin skin of brown stone or marble, have no solid backing to give them permanence, and thus when scathed by fire they come tumbling down. Staircases of wood are nearly unknown in Italy, and it is strange that they continue to be made almost wholly of that frail material in the United States. Slabs for stair surfaces of travertine, sandstone, or marble can be got out in Italy at a cost of from four to ten francs each with the slow process of labor by the unassisted hand. In American cities, with the hundred appliances of machinery, it seems as if an equal economy of cost ought to be, without much difficulty, obtained. Stairs and floors of combustible material are the principal conductors of fire. We are called upon to do away with this scandal of waste by fire by considerations of morality not less than of interest. The reputation of the country suffers, for a reckless squandering of substance is not a proof of possessing the good sense claimed for the nation. For the rest no country has so much material for laying a solid foundation and building up a durable structure as the United States; but we must learn to give greater thickness to our walls.

ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE LAST EVENING—THE COURT CONSOLIDATION RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED—PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—After a long debate in the Senate this evening, the concurrent resolutions adding a section to the Constitution consolidating the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior Court, and the Supreme Court in the City of New-York were defeated. The bill was prepared by the Bar Association, and was reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It appeared, however, during the debate, that all the Judges were opposed to the bill. This assertion, made by Senator Schoomaker and uncontradicted, taken with the lukewarm support given the resolutions by Senator Gerard, who had charge of them, resulted in a successful motion to strike out the title.

Senator Gerard introduced a bill amending the Compulsory Education act in several important particulars. The bill was accompanied by a report from a committee of the Board of Education pointing out the necessity for the proposed amendment. As the law stands now the duty of visiting the residences of children, or the places where they are employed, to see that the provisions of the Compulsory Education act are carried out, devolves on the local Trustees. In the report of the committee it is urged that the Trustees, being unsalaried officers, cannot be expected to sacrifice the time necessary for the work. The provisions of the bill amend the law by investing the Board of Education with power to designate what officers shall be charged with the duty of visiting factories where children are employed, and otherwise carrying out the provisions of the law. Commissioner Wood has written a letter to Senator Gerard, in which he says that, while not an enthusiastic admirer of compulsory education, he believes that the law now in operation should be fairly tested.

After a number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and progressed, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Assembly Messrs. Muller, Baldwin, Whitson and Killian rose to questions of privilege, and denied the statements in the New-York *Herald* that the action in the "No Seat, No Fare" bill had been unduly influenced. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Killian, a Tammany Democrat, to incorporate the Roscoe Conkling Club, in New-York City. Mr. Killian stated that he presented the bill by request, and was not committed to its provisions. Mr. Peabody introduced a bill to alter the map of New-York, which provides that the City authorities shall take no action to acquire land for the purpose of laying out a public parade-ground for the term of two years from the passage of this act. The New-York Salary bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole and progressed without amendment.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A London dispatch says Col. Charles Chesney is dead.

Ex-Gov. James Y. Smith, of Providence, has been suddenly stricken with illness, which gives his friends great apprehension.

Caroline Hadfield, the twelve-year-old girl who has been missing for several days, has been found in Boston and returned to her home in Newport.

Dr. Thomas Lafon, a prominent homeopathic physician of Newark, died yesterday morning of apoplexy at the age of seventy-four. He was at one time a missionary physician to the Sandwich Islands.

New City Governments were inaugurated yesterday at Lewiston, Auburn, Bath, Augusta, Gardiner, Saco, and Biddeford, Me. The reports of the various Mayors show a flattering financial status and a decrease of their municipal indebtedness.

An affray occurred last evening at the house of Peter Brace, in St. Albans. A party of negroes playing cards quareled, when Brace made a murderous assault on William Phelps, stabbing him severely. Phelps managed to escape, and Brace was arrested.

Charles W. Lovejoy, a prominent citizen of the town of Chatham, N. Y., and until recently Postmaster at New-Concord in that county, committed suicide, Sunday, while his family were at church, by hanging himself in his own room. Cause temporary insanity. He was fifty years old.

Hugh Marsden, Overseer of the Carding Department of the Harris Privilege Mill, at Providence, was found dead yesterday in a well near the mill. As the well-chain was broken, it was at first supposed he had fallen in by accident, but it is now surmised that it is a case of suicide, as Marsden had exhibited evidences of mental derangement.

Michael Rooney, a member of the disbanded Firemen's Association, at Port Jervis, was caught in the house of Engine Company No. 3, about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. This is the house in which the furniture was destroyed three weeks since, and for which a reward of $50 was offered by the village authorities for the detection of the criminal. Rooney has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE M'KEE CASE AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The hearing of the motion for a new trial in the McKee case came up in the United States Court to-day, and was postponed until to-morrow in consequence of the illness of Judy Treat and the absence from the city of two of the counsel in the case. If the motion in this and the Avery case is overruled, District Attorney Dyer will move that sentences be passed at once on all persons convicted, and those who pleaded guilty of defrauding the Government revenues, if sustained. In either case he will move the sentence of all persons not needed as witnesses.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Yellow Jacket stock has been divided into new shares, at the rate of five shares of the new stock to one of the old. The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 88; California, 89½; Segregated Belcher, 93; Ophir, 67¼; Chollar, 127; Savage, 17¾; Imperial, 18½; Mexican, 39½; Gould and Curry, 21¾; Best and Belcher, 59¼; Hale and Norcross, 64; Crown Point, 24¼; Yellow Jacket, new stock, 26; Empire, 8; Alpha, 58¾; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 27¼; Sierra Nevada, 25; Exchequer, 21½; Overman, 83½; Justice, 26¾; Caledonia, 67; Succor, 1⅝.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—The *Evening Wisconsin* announces the failure of John Nazro & Co., large hardware dealers. Some time since the firm was obliged to get an extension in the settlement of notes to the amount of $65,000. These fell due on Saturday, and were allowed to go to protest. The creditors have taken no action. Mr. Nazro is out of the city.

A SCHOONER ASHORE OFF SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, March 20.—An unknown schooner is ashore two and one-half miles south of this point. She is supposed to be loaded with coal. Only one man was seen on board, and he was in the rigging. Wreckers are endeavoring to launch a boat, and they think they will succeed in saving him. No further particulars can be got to-night.

ANNUAL DINNER OF SOROSIS.

The eighth annual dinner of Sorosis was given yesterday at Delmonico's. By noon the large parlors were filled with ladies, about one hundred and fifty being present. Among the most noticeable persons were Mrs. Croly, the President; Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Miss Alice Fletcher, Mme. Demorest, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Dr. Anna D. French, Mrs. Mary Bergholz, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, Miss Sarah C. Fuller, Mrs. Helen M. Cook, Mrs. Bergholz, Mrs. Secor, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Delamater, Mrs. Devereux Blake, and Mrs. Bronson. At 2 o'clock dinner was served in the large dining-room, which was handsomely dressed with flags. After the dinner toasts were offered and speeches made by the ladies, and Mrs. Croly, who has just been re-elected to the office of President, made a brief and very happy address on again taking the chair. Miss Heilbron gave some very fine piano recitals, receiving a warm encore. Mrs. Filly presented the congratulations of the club to the President, who responded appropriately, and the installation of officers followed.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

AN IMMENSE TERRITORY EMBRACED—SNOW AND RAIN—A GALE IN THE SOUTH.

MILFORD, Penn., March 20.—A severe north-east snow-storm has prevailed here this afternoon and evening. Several inches have fallen, and it is still (10 P. M.) coming down fast.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—The snow-fall to-day is the heaviest for some years. It is now six inches on the level, and is still snowing.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—It has been snowing here since midnight last night. This is the heaviest snow fall of the season. The storm is abating to-night.

LITTLE ROCK, March 20.—The heaviest snow-storm for years occurred here yesterday. Snow fell to the depth of nine inches. Business is suspended and the trains are delayed.

OMAHA, March 20.—The snow is six feet deep here. The storm is over. The weather is very cold. The passenger trains blockaded between Rawlins and Bitter Creek got through the snow about 8 o'clock to-night.

GREEN RIVER, March 20.—The Union Pacific Railroad is blocked with snow between Rawlins and Bitter Creek. The passenger train bound west, due here at 7 A. M. to-day, is lying at Separation. The passenger train bound east, which passed here last night, is now lying at Washakie.

CHATTANOOGA, March 20.—About eight inches of snow fell last night, being the heaviest fall in years. The storm seems to have been quite general. Fears are entertained that it will throw the Tennessee out of its banks if the rain now prevailing continues.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—The heaviest fall of snow since 1843 has taken place here during the last twenty-four hours. It has extended as far south as Chattanooga. The snow is eight inches deep here.

RALEIGH, March 20.—A snow-storm prevailed throughout the State to-day. At Greensboro the snow is four inches deep, in Hillsboro three inches, and the mercury at the latter place marked 20° above at midnight on Saturday. It is believed that the peach crop is ruined.

PASCAGOULA, March 20.—A terrific gale prevailed here last night. Bath-houses, wharves, &c., were destroyed. Much damage was done to shipping. Two or three schooners were blown ashore. One man was lost overboard from the schooner Indianola.

BILOXI, March 20.—All of the boat-houses and wharves here except three were swept away last night by the storm, and several schooners were driven ashore. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

PASS CHRISTIAN, March 20.—A heavy storm raged here yesterday evening. More than half the wharves and bath-houses at this place were washed away, and those that stand are more or less damaged. No other damage has been done. No loss of life is reported.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—A severe wind and rain storm prevailed here last night. The north-west suburb of the city, including the fair grounds and the Crescent City Rifle Park, is submerged. A serious break in the railroad between here and Mobile is reported. No train has arrived here from that city to-day. Dispatches from Shreveport, Vicksburg, and Jackson report severe wind and rain storms on Sunday night, followed by light snow. The storm was severe at all points on the Gulf coast between New-Orleans and Mobile. Many wharves and boat-houses are destroyed, and the shipping is damaged. The loss at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, and Pascagoula will probably exceed $50,000. The damage to the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad delays the trains, and the mails will come via Meridian and Jackson.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 21—1 A. M.—Heavy easterly gales have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and brisk and high northerly winds on the Gulf coast, rain and snow continues in the Middle States, snow in the lower lakes, and rain in the South Atlantic States; the barometer has fallen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and in the lake region, and a severe storm, which was central in Alabama this morning, is now central in Pennsylvania. Snow has prevailed in the upper lakes, and thence southward to the Gulf States, followed by clearing and continued cold weather, and northerly winds. Generally clear and cold weather is reported from the South-west and North-west. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast, and continues below freezing in Tennessee, Arkansas, and thence northward to Minnesota. The rivers have risen fourteen inches at Cairo, thirteen inches at Memphis, nineteen inches at Nashville, and one foot at Cincinnati and Shreveport, and have fallen two feet at Augusta, one foot at Dubuque, and nine inches at Davenport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain or snow, with rising temperature, falling barometer, and dangerous easterly to southerly winds.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, rain or snow, brisk and high variable winds, and decidedly low barometer, followed during the afternoon or evening by rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and colder weather, clearing in the southern portion of the Middle States and near Lake Erie.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and clearing colder weather, northerly and westerly winds, and rising barometer east of the Mississippi, followed in the south-east by a slight rise of temperature in the afternoon.

For the upper lakes generally clear and cold weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or fair weather, and low but rising temperature, northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio rivers will rise slightly; the Cumberland will rise below Nashville.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the Atlantic coast, from Jacksonville to Eastport.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A meeting of General Freight Agents of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago and North-western, and the Chicago and Alton Roads was held in this city to-day. The rates to Atchison, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Leavenworth were further reduced, and are now as follows: First class, fifty cents per 100 pounds; second class, forty cents; third class, thirty cents; fourth class, twenty cents, and special class, twenty cents. The roads leading from St. Louis have also reduced the rates to Council Bluffs and Omaha, and the Chicago lines have accordingly announced the following rates to the former point: First class, fifty-five cents; second class, forty cents; third class, thirty cents, and fourth class, twenty-three cents. The rates on merchandise to Omaha are five cents per 100 pounds above the rates to Council Bluffs. These rates are made owing to what is considered the bad faith of the St. Louis roads.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—Since 7 o'clock last evening to 10 o'clock this morning ten inches of snow have fallen, and it is still snowing. The street cars have stopped running and trains on all the roads are delayed. The streets are full of improvised sleighs. Such a snow-storm was never witnessed here before, the one of last March, which was unprecedented, only measuring about eight inches. The telegraph lines south are prostrated, and it is not known how far south the storm has extended.

FLOODS NEAR NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—The water in Lake Pontchartrain is higher than it has been since the great flood of 1871. The Bayou St. John, the water from the lake meeting there the flood of rain-water from the city, overflowed its west bank, and much damage was done to gardens, &c., in the outskirts of the city. Several lives are reported lost on Lake Pontchartrain. Nearly twenty miles of the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad are submerged and doubtless greatly damaged. Communication with Mobile by this road is entirely suspended.

THE KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, March 20.—This evening's *Herald*, referring to the labors of the Naval Investigating Committee at the Kittery Navy-yard, says: "It can be stated on authority that the evidence taken before the committee fully sustains the charges against the institution made by Congressman Burleigh, of Maine, in the House last year. The reports to the contrary previously published were entirely erroneous. The members of the committee—Messrs. Mills, of Texas; Jones, of New-Hampshire, and Burleigh, of Maine—arrived in this city this morning, and have telegraphed Hon. B. W. Harris, of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, to meet them here. The report of the committee will not be made for six weeks or two months. When it is made, it is asserted, it will implicate certain parties in very questionable transactions and some astounding irregularities."

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

YORK, Penn., March 20.—At an early hour yesterday morning the powder mill of Thomas C. Brainerd, three miles south of this place, exploded, destroying the entire building. No loss of life has been reported.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

At the Convention of the First District of Queens County, held at Roslyn, on Saturday, at which Messrs. Prince, Eastman, and Youngs were appointed delegates to the State Convention, the following resolution offered by Isaac H. Cocks, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from this District be requested to use their influence to send only such delegates to the Cincinnati Convention as may go there unpledged, except to the great principles of equal rights, an honest currency, and pure administration.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK DESTROYED IN CHARLESTON—LOSS $250,000

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of King street and Rogers alley, Charleston, S. C. There was no water in the neighborhood, and the wind blew a gale from the south-east. The whole block from Columbus to Line street, on the east and west side of King street, was soon destroyed. About 7 o'clock the fire crossed Line street, the sparks and embers being carried by the gale three-quarters of a mile up King street road. The houses, fences, and farms along that road were burned. There were heart-rending scenes on the streets, and bands of robbers sacked every house to which they could gain admittance. Late in the morning Mayor Cunningham took command and some order was restored. Hundreds of persons are homeless and penniless. The loss is at least half a million dollars. Very little insurance is reported. At 10 o'clock A. M. the fire had burned itself out. The boundaries of the burned district are, on the south, Columbus street and Rogers alley; on the north, the race course; on the east, the South Carolina Railroad; and on the west, St. Phillips and Percy streets.

Later.—The present estimate of the loss does not exceed $250,000, the houses burned being chiefly small wooden dwellings. There is much suffering among the poor people deprived of their homes and effects. The total amount of insurance is $85,000, of which $28,000 falls on Charleston companies. The other known companies are as follows: Companies represented by Colburn's agency, $12,300; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000; Commercial Union, of London, $1,400; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $1,700; Connecticut, of Hartford, $800; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,800; Manhattan, of New-York, $5,000; Atlantic, of New-York, $3,800; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,600; Virginia Home, $2,000; New-York Home, $1,500; Georgia Home, $1,500; Continental, of New-York, $3,900; Royal, of Liverpool, $600; Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, $1,200; National, of Baltimore, $6,000; companies represented by Honour's Agency, $9,000.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire broke out Sunday night in William H. Flat's carriage manufactory in Rahway, N. J., and extended to two adjoining barns and a warehouse, one barn and the warehouse belonging to W. W. Martin, and the other barn to David Crowell. The four buildings were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $20,000, and is only very lightly insured.

The hat store of A. Simmons, of No. 143 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a loss of $2,000 on stock and fixtures; not insured. Peter Milne owned the building, which was damaged $2,000; fully insured.

The Second Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Ellison and Church streets, Paterson, N. J., was badly damaged by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $6,000, which is covered by insurance.

One of the most unique and interesting features of the Centennial Exhibition will consist of an immense cake of solid silver, fresh from the mines of Mexico, nearly six feet in diameter and valued at $72,000. This remarkable product of the earth now lies deposited in care of the Central Safe Deposit Company, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, where it attracts a continuous throng of curious citizens.—*Express.*

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c., &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes. I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (postpaid) to any address on receipt of $1 50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the progress of Legislation and Investigation at Washington; Gen. Sherman's St. Louis talk on the Army; a Review of the Prospects of the Syracuse Convention; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; a page of Agricultural matter; the Spring care of Winter wheat; Tree Planting Profitable; the Maple-sugar Harvest; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phthisic, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favorite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat, and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed gained an immediate and enviable reputation which to this day it has fully sustained. From the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the BALSAM is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based will always be maintained.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston.

Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels of Children, especially in hot weather, cannot resist the curative virtues of MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Neat and portable as a tooth brush.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, March 18, AARON ARNOLD, in the 82d year of his age, senior member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, at 4 A. M., on Sunday, March 19, at her late residence, No. 262 Fulton st., corner Clinton, MARGARET, wife of C. E. Anderson, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, March 21.

BAKER.—On Monday, March 20, ALGERNON SYDNEY BAKER, son of Mary J., and the late Samuel O. Baker, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 36 East 32d st., on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The body will be taken to Chappaqua, N. Y., on Thursday morning for interment.

BEAL.—GEORGE W. BEAL, M. D., on Monday, March 20, at his late residence, No. 118 St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, March 22, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Clifton Park, Saratoga County, for burial.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday afternoon, March 20, 1876, of diphtheria, GUSSIE PLUMMER, eldest daughter of Henry E. and Elizabeth P. Bowen, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Wednesday, March 22, from the house of her parents No. 41 Willow st.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at his office in New-York, on Monday morning, March 20, HENRY CARTER, aged 64.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 491 Carlton av. Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 22, at 2:30 P. M.

CAPE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 19, ADDIE F. youngest daughter of John J. Cape, aged 23 years.

Funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, Frank A. Ferris, No. 2 Rutherfurd place, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CLARK.—On Monday, March 20, ELIZA CLARK, in the 47th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother, William Morrison, No. 89 West 47th st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

DIETZ.—In Williamsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, March 19, 1876, CATHARINE R. L. DIETZ, wife of Benjamin Dietz, aged 54 years, 7 months, 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Schiller Lodge No. 304 F. and A. M., Progressive Chapter No. 198, and DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 27, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 65 Lee av., on Wednesday, the 22d of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EUEN.—On Monday, at 1 A. M., of diphtheria, MAY SHERIDAN, youngest daughter of M. S. and Mary E. Euen, aged 7 years and 6 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 133 West 16th st., this day at 2:30 P. M.

HAMILTON.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, March 20, WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, son of the late Chas. A. Hamilton, of pneumonia, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Wednesday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

JANSEN.—At Pompton, N. J., March 18, after a brief illness, ELEANOR VAIL, daughter of Rev. John N. and Christiana Jansen.

Funeral from the Reformed Church, at Pompton, on Wednesday, March 22, at 12:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice; carriages will be in waiting at the station. Train leaves New-York, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 A. M., via Midland Railroad, returning at 3:30 P. M. Remains will be taken on Thursday morning to Kingston, N. Y., for interment.

KAPPES.—On Monday, March 20, at Clifton, Staten Island, EMANUEL KAPPES, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAFON.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., THOMAS LAFON, M. D., aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, March 22, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 19 Cedar st., Newark, N. J.

LEAR.—At 5 A. M. on March 20, Mrs. HANNAH LEAR, relict of the late John Lear, aged 89 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends and those of her sons, Thomas, John, James, and Henry, and those of Mr. Rolf, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Rolf, corner of Elizabeth and Prospect avs., Lyons Farms, N. J., on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

NOYE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, March 18, MARIA K. wife of John T. Noye, formerly of Rye, Westchester County, aged 63 years.

PIGOT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, March 20, ELEANOR S., wife of Edward N. Pigot.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 516 Bedford av., on Wednesday, March 22, at 2:30 P. M.

PORTER.—On Sunday, March 19, SAMUEL M. PORTER, of the firm of Porter Brothers & Co., in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 21, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

PRAY.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 18, EBENEZER H. PRAY, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, White Plains, at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, March 22, 1876. Carriages will meet the 10:25 and 11:40 A. M. trains from Grand Central Depot.

QUIN.—On Monday morning, 20th inst., at her late residence, No. 388 Bridge st., Brooklyn, MARY F., wife of Joseph P. Quin, aged 34 years.

Funeral service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott st., New-York, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, 22d inst.

RADFORD.—On Saturday, March 18, HELEN S., wife of William H. Radford.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 123 West 15th st., on Tuesday, March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SAWYER.—March 19, ANNIE LEVINE, wife of Benjamin F. Sawyer.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 575 Summit av., corner of Cottage st., Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, March 21, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery Wednesday morning.

SIMMONS.—On the 18th inst., EGBERT W., Jr., only child of Egbert W. and Gussie M. Simmons, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of the parents, No. 135 East 128th st., on Tuesday, March 21, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHILL.—On Monday, March 20, EDWIN, son of Robert and Mary E. Whitehill, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 4 days.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE ON DWELLINGS.

The GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY desire to call the attention of owners of DWELLINGS and TENEMENT property to the very FAVORABLE RATES at which they are now writing policies.

Parties having insurances maturing in April and May, can obtain full information now on application at the Company's office,

NO. 179 BROADWAY,

or at the BRANCH OFFICES:

14th st., corner 4th av., and No. 27 Pearl st.

N. B.—Owners of property MORTGAGED to LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKING INSTITUTIONS, &c., would do well to send to the GERMAN-AMERICAN OFFICE for a list of rates before renewing their policies. Rents and leases insured on favorable terms.

CASH ASSETS, $2,062,968 68.

ONE MILLION INVESTED IN U. S. GOV'T BONDS.

MOODY AND SANKEY,

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock, EVERY DAY.

WOMEN'S MEETING, from 1 to 1:45, in Fourth Avenue Hall.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Tickets for AFTERNOON FREE upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and OVERFLOW MEETING at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock

MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE will be conducted by Mr. SANKEY.

Mr. MOODY will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall every MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 15.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL was dissolved on the 11th inst., Mr. W. C. BARRETT retiring. The business of the firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of REDFIELD & HILL.

AMASA A. REDFIELD,
JOHN L. HILL.

March 20, 1876.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINE!

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

A monthly Diary of important events. First number ready this week, and going like wildfire. Price, 50 cents. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

THE NEW MAGAZINE!

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A monthly Diary of important events. First number ready this week, and going like wildfire. Price, 50 cents. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

NEW EASTER ANTHEM BY J. R. THOMAS.—"The Day of Resurrection," a new and beautiful anthem for Easter by this popular writer. Price, 60c. Sent post-paid.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE NEW MAGAZINE!

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

A monthly Diary of important events. First number ready this week, and going like wildfire. Price, 50 cents. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York is postponed until TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst.

By order of JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.

WILLARD BULLARD, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. DUELL, }

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Head-quarters on FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1876, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting its organization. By order.

H. C. ATWOOD, Sec. S. N. LECOMTE, Chairman.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

VICTORIA, BY KELLNER, OF PARIS.—For sale cheap; in good order; pole and shafts. At HARNETT'S, No. 17 East 30th st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st., in complete order; thorough drainage and ventilation. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STABLES ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Harry Bertholt's. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S.

Oldest, largest, and most reliable servants' office. Corner 11th st. and 6th av. ESTABLISHED 1853. Best class of male and female servants for every capacity waiting for situations. Notice this address particularly.

AT HAND—SELECT SERVANTS OF ALL NAtions; governesses, ladies' maids, housekeepers, cooks, waitresses, nurses; City and country. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman to wait on a lady; no objections to travel; or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call or address A. 41 Union square, for two days.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman to wait on a lady; one who understands all family sewing and dress-making; good City references. Apply at No. 219 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman thoroughly experienced as waitress; gets up salads, cleans silver, can wait on dinner parties, &c.; is an excellent chamber-maid; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable and well-recommended young woman; competent in either capacity: clean and take care of silver, &c.; an excellent chamber-maid; very neat, willing, and obliging; desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a North of Ireland Protestant young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quiet and obliging, and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; is capable of filling either position; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young colored girl as first-class chamber-maid or first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a first-class chamber-maid; has the best of City reference; private family preferred. Address E. S., Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 West 26th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 242 West 47th st., Room No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON as chamber-maid; can be highly recommended; seven years' City reference. Apply at 403 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at 4 West 44th st., near 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and do fine washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 408 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO TAKE CARE of growing-up children; can give nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 493 8th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 115 Clinton st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A woman whom we know as an excellent family cook; in City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c., and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can furnish references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer, and can furnish good references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook, excellent baker and pastrycook; will go in first-class boarding house or the country; good City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERstands all kinds of first-class English cooking, soups, pastries, jellies, cake, bread, and biscuit, &c.; can show unquestionable City references; we can recommend this woman. Inquire for M. Mc., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, aged thirty-five, lately landed; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; good references from Ireland. Address Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS ENGLISH cook; good baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 21st st., corner 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly competent in all branches; understands fancy dishes and desserts of all kinds; satisfactory references. Address for two days L. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SPANISH AND French Cook, understanding the Cuban art of cookery; has good City references; fit for a club or large family. Seen for three days at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK WITH good references; is able to get up a good dinner and has a long experience in the capacity of cook. Can be seen at C. Jacquin's, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; country preferred; good reference. Address No. 217 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl to cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,219 3d av., second floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 256 West 31st st., in tailor's store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in every branch of cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house or the country; best City reference. Call at 207 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid.—By two young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 139 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; willing to do the coarse washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 205 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR A SUPERIOR SERVANT, as cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 45 West 34th st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; has several years' City references. Call for two days at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS jellies, game, and soups; good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for one day at No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family where they speak French; is a good French cook; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call or address 301 East 27th st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands English and American cooking; no objection to Brooklyn; five years' City reference. Call at 129 West 19th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; good City reference; will do coarse washing. Apply at No. 413 East 17th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands soups, meat, bread, biscuit, desserts; would assist with washing in a small family; excellent reference. Call at 471 6th av., Davis' book-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, IN a private family, as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent; first-class reference from her present employer. Call at or address No. 345 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City reference; City preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman; will do anything necessary about the house; will go out by the day or week; best City reference. Address No. 122 West 19th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing, by the day; good City reference. Call on Mrs. Norton, No. 105 East 56th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker desires a few more engagements by the day or week; is a first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer; $2 per day; reference. Address M. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who can cut and trim well, a few customers per day; best references. Call on W. Werthelmer, No. 332 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, thoroughly competent in all branches of her business, to work by the day. Address French Dressmaker, No. 202 West 28th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes engagements in private families by the day; operates on different machines. Address Mme. Gaffier, No. 78 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CAN BE OBtained at "The Ladies' Employment Bureau," corner Broadway and 45th st. This establishment is carried on under the management of Mrs. Cochrane, late Superintendent of the Ladies' Directory.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; capable of taking entire charge; either in the City or vicinity. Address C. M., Newspaper Advertising Agency, No. 554 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPer in a small family; City or country; will go for small wages to bring my little girl, four years old, with me; good reference. Address No. 338 West 53d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WHO IS A THORoughly practical housekeeper, competent to take the entire supervision of a family or institution, desires an engagement; none but reliable parties treated with; best City references given and required. Address for one week H. D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a small family to do general house-work; is a plain family cook and a good washer and ironer; references given. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A NICE AMERICAN Protestant girl to do house-work in a small family in the country. Apply at No. 103 East 27th st.; Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; two years' references. Apply at No. 53 3d av., present employer.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work or cook, wash, and iron; City reference. Call at No. 191 Grand st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, who understands her business thoroughly; preference in a family going to Newport in Summer. Apply at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care of growing children; is willing to travel; fifteen years' reference from last place. Apply, from 10 to 2, at No. 263 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl; is very competent in her duties; clever hair-dresser; operates on two machines; good sewer by hand; City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; would also do chamber-work if required; can furnish unexceptionable reference from present employer. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her former place; City or country. Apply at Pelton's, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; any style of work done; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 207 West 28th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or would go out by the day or week; has the best City references. Call at No. 212 East 44th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in private family; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 253 East 31st st., near 2d av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 1,003 6th av., in toy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 161 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call two days at No. 315 East 37th st., fourth floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German girl, (Protestant,) as maid and seamstress; understands thoroughly the care of linen; good City references. Call at No. 50 Division st., first floor.

NO. 235 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, back.—A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; good reference.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman who lived for several years in England; is proficient in her own language, would like to take charge of a child, work as seamstress, or wait on young ladies; best references. May be seen at her present employer's, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, from 1 to 3 o'clock, at No. 6 West 22d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman, with eight years' references from her last place; competent nurse for an infant or growing children; excellent seamstress; very fond of children; good natured; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish young woman who is kind and attentive to children and is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, QUIET, FAITHFUL GIRL; is a very experienced children's nurse; careful, willing, and obliging; has good City references; would go as nurse and chamber-maid. Call or address Annie, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A FAITHFUL, HONEST, and trustworthy woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 275 Madison av. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A COMPETENT German girl to do sewing and take care of grown children; best City references; no objection to country. Call at 186 1st av., near 12th st., fourth floor.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH INFANT'S nurse, with excellent references; can bring a child up on the bottle if necessary. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE. — BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; will go out by the month or week; best references from physicians and families. Call at No. 642 3d av.; ring second bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, aged eighteen, not long in this country, as under nurse and assist with chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at 342 Greenwich st., right off 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS NURSE in a first-class family; can take entire charge of a baby or bring it up by hand; good reference from last place. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., first floor, Room 6.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant; will take care of an infant or an elderly person; no objection to travel. Call at 157 East 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; best references. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; understands hair-dressing; would assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 512 3d av.; ring the bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., in store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; grown children preferred; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN ACCUStomed to traveling with a family; is fond of children. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERson to one or two young children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress and maid; understands her business thoroughly; is a good operator; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st. No postal cards answered.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as plain seamstress, or care of grown children, or light chamber-work; has been traveling in Europe for five years; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress, dress, and cloak-maker, by the day or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's suits; also boys' clothes. Address Mrs. Hill, No. 240 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A STEADY GIRL AS SEAMstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; has a good idea of dress-making. Call at her present employer's, No. 138 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to take care of growing children; would assist in chamber-work; best City reference given. Call on Tuesday at 985 58th st., near 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making; can give good reference. None but respectable parties need apply or call on Miss Wilson, No. 315 East 51st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; operates on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A GOOD seamstress; can cut and fit; City or country; good City reference. Call at 894½ Broadway, in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing; will assist with children; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work solicited in families. Address Boys' Clothes, No. 219 West 30th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and take care of growing children; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 13 East 52d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her business, serving wines, making salad dressings, taking care of parlors, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid; two and a half years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress, or would do light chamber-work and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 West 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; best of reference; a beautiful place for bleaching. Call on Mrs. Moore, No. 310 West 44th st., near 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing, by the month or dozen; done up in first-class style; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st.; ring basement bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—FAMILY AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing; seventy-five cents per dozen; fluting and puffing included; references. Call on or address Laundress, No. 135 West 19th st., in the store.

WASHING.—A WIDOW WISHES GENTLEMEN'S or ladies' washing or house-cleaning by the day, or will take washing home; reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., room No. 8.

WASHING. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a few gentlemen's washing; terms moderate. Address M., No. 157 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits fine washing and ironing at her own home; fluting done. Call at No. 507 West 33d st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILY WASHing by the week or month. Call on Mrs. Winroe, No. 6 Minetta st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

WASHING.—AT HER OWN HOUSE, BY THE dozen or month; good City reference. Apply to Mrs. Harvey, No. 113 West 46th st., at any time.

MALES.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as valet or butler and valet to a private gentleman. Address S. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SOBER, industrious single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, harness, carriages; safe and experienced driver; understands raising all kinds vegetables; good milker; willing and obliging; first-class references. Address T. R., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address B. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—HOUSE-WORK.—By a young married couple, English, in the country; man as coachman, groom, and gardener; wife to do any kind of house-work; best City and country reference. Address for two days H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—With rooms for wife to live in, by a married man, aged twenty-five years; no children; he can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c., &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; good City driver; if required can drive four-in-hand or tandem; fully competent in all capacities of his business; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; will make himself useful in a gentleman's residence; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. K., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands plain gardening if required; has first-class reference; is sober, honest, and industrious. Address A. H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A THOROUGH horseman and first-class clipper, and excellent City driver; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; the best City reference. Call on or address W. N., No. 15 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address or call on Robert, No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; understands the proper care of horses; good City driver; none but those who want a first-class man need answer. Address, for two days, R. J. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) strictly temperate, careful, accustomed City driver; thorough man with horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself generally useful; City or country; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 224, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MARried man; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced man (English) who thoroughly understands his duties; can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife; no incumbrance; man as Coachman, wife will go as cook if required; both understand their business; first-class references. Call on or address, J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN. — BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. C., at Campbell's harness store. No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to leave the City; first-class City reference. Address Logan, care H. Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can give reference from last employer. Apply to J. C., No. 129 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly competent in both branches; understands the proper care of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; best City references. Address O. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF LONG experience in the business; will be found civil and respectful; can come with unexceptionable City and country references. Address T. K., 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; light weight; excellent City reference from last employers as to capability. Address J. S., No. 130 West 28th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is strictly temperate; best City references from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. M. K., No. 733 9th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands both duties; can milk; City and country references. Address A. WARNER, No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country. Address C. E., No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; has three years' good reference; no objection to the country; can do plain gardening. Call or address Crooks, 554 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Will keep a gentleman's place in nice order; good reference. Call or address B. T., No. 350 West 45th st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; best of reference. Call or address J. E., 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully in all respects. Call or address J. M., at office No. 62 Pearl st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MIDdle-aged man, Danish; is a careful City driver; understands the care of horses, harness, and the washing of nice carriages properly; is a good flower and vegetable gardener; is competent and has had experience in all its branches; is a Protestant; is strictly sober, honest, and faithful, as his references will testify; understands his business; eighteen years in this country. Call on or address C. Schultz, 532 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; has no incumbrance; has been living in first-class families; is a first-class groom and driver, and has excellent City reference; no objections to leaving the City. Call or address M. L. for two days, at Stilling's, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE married man, English; no family; understands his duties thoroughly; keeps his horses, harness, and carriages in good order; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; understands gardening; milk if required; best reference. Address Thomas, No. 18 Eldridge st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM—COOK OR LAUNdress.—By a man and wife; man as a coachman and groom, or can do in-door work; the wife as cook or laundress, with good City reference from the last place; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; thoroughly understands his business. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble single man as coachman and groom; understands gardening; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Address F. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; understands both branches thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Call or address for two days L. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; WILL be found agreeable, willing, and obliging; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good references; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place, or address J. E.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman or plain gardener; no objection to a few cows; has good reference from his last employer; the country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, IN THE country; can give ten years' reference; has had long experience; country preferred. Address Coachman, No. 227 East 20th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH man, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address P. S., at J. B. Brewster's, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF FIFTEEN YEARS' reference as a City driver; understands four-in-hand and tandem; is neat and careful driver and good groom. Call or address Mr. Gibson, saddlery, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married, one child; City or country; willing and obliging. Address W. J., at Wood Brothers' carriage factory, No. 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, middle-aged, single; good references in every respect. Address J. B. L., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AMD GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address J. D., for two days, No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country. Address E. E., No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; City or country; City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address H. J., No. 814 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; good reference. Call or address G., No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-eight, as coachman; good reference for sobriety and capability; City or country. Call or address G. C. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man is fully competent in all branches of farming, such as stock-raising, cropping, dairy-working, machinery, &c.; wife is a good manager of milk; can make superior butter; is also a good hand at raising poultry; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man and wife to do any kind of farm-work in the country; wages no object. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

GARDENER—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-six years, with no children; man is an experienced gardener, all branches; can also care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a superior cook and laundress; both have best recommendations from former employers. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, no family, who understands the management of green-house, grapery, and hot beds, and the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is not afraid of work. Call or address John Plathe, No. 55 Adams st., between Bushwick av. and Bremen st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man; is willing and industrious and not afraid of work; understands good gardening, care of flowers, plants, and vegetables, and can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL Man—House-work, &c.—By a Nova Scotian man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, gardening, care and drive horses, and milk; wife can do all kinds of house-work, care poultry, make butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; one who understands his business in all its branches; or would take charge of a farm if required; can give first-class reference. Address D. Lawler, gardener, care of Hon. John Jays Katonah, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, and all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; none need apply but those who have glass; first-class references. Address J. B., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—UNDERstands the raising of all vegetables thoroughly; also fruits, flowers, lawns, horses, and cows, and a handy, useful man; Protestant; has good recommendations. Address Gardener, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG MARried man; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables and farming; twenty years' experience; best of City reference. Address J. B. F., Babylon, Long Island, Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; thoroughly understands greenhouses and graperies; seven years' reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED Scotchman, no incumbrance; as gardener or farmer with cottage; understands stock; best of reference. Address K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Address P. M. Sawny, Fleming's Seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener in all branches, (single;) twenty years' experience here, with references. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS groom; understands his business thoroughly; also the care of road and fancy stock; would go out as footman; good City references; no objection to country. Address J. C., No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO CAN produce satisfactory reference; understands the restaurant business thoroughly if required. Address Janitor, at A. Campbell & Co., No. 422 4th av.

PLUMBER.—BY A PRACTICAL PLUMBER IN A hotel or on a gentleman's estate; is willing to make himself generally useful when not employed at his trade; best of City reference. Address Plumber, No. 379 East 8th st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious man, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a house; willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring reference of five years from the last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN EDUCATED ENGLISHman with good City references. Address J., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A LAD SIXTEEN YEARS OF age; can do anything around a gentleman's house; City or country; can furnish good references. Call on or address H. L., 220 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his last employer, where he has lived for several years. Address Stewart Campbell & Co., grocers, 4th av. and 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; has had great experience, and can furnish excellent City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man in a private family; has excellent City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address Henry James, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BRAADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in restaurant, private family, or boarding-house; hard worker; A No. 1 references; salary no object. Address C. M., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT FRENCHman who thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER OR STEWARD.—BY A COMPETENT man as head waiter or steward in a hotel for the Summer season. Address J. R. Steward, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; best references. Call at No. 22 East 73d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) AS second man; thoroughly understands his business, and has excellent references from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE FRENCHMAN; TWO years' references; a very good waiter and an excellent man; is neat, willing, sober; speaks English. Can be seen only at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, TWENTY-SIX years old, as waiter in a private family and useful man; writes and speaks French and English well, and speaks German moderately; willing and obliging; best references. Call at No. 120 Prince st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City and country references. Address M. D., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING GOOD English; first-class City references. Address G. R., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks English, as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address D. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS!!!

Get places in Philadelphia so that you can see the Centennial Exhibition; plenty places; good wages. Odell's Employment Bureau, No. 1,707 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAID TO WAIT ON a lady, with knowledge of hair-dressing and dress-making. One who can sew on machine, is willing to do light chamber-work, and can bring best of City reference may apply from 9 to 10:30 Tuesday morning at No. 411 5th av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, ENGLISH, OR Scotch Protestant for general house-work; no washing and ironing. Apply at No. 101 West 51st st., between 3 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE CITY, A thorough butler, from thirty to fifty years of age, with good City references. The gentleman can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care of children; good reference. Apply for two days, after 10 o'clock, at No. 196 2d av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO DO THE house-work of a small family in Orange, N. J. Address J. C. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

AT E. MATHERS & CO.'S, NO. 891 BROADway, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice and elegant selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 22 and 23.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSES

FOR

FURNITURE, &C.

RATE OF INSURANCE, 50c.

Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,

Office No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR SWEEPING AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of May, 1876.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms. By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, 14th March, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, the 25th inst., at noon, for furnishing 700,000 North River brick, 200,000 Croton fronts, 100,000 feet of yellow pine timber, 60,000 feet of yellow pine flooring, 60,000 feet of pine lumber, 80 iron beams; all to be more or less as may be required. For plans and specifications apply ONLY to R. P. SMYTH, at the office of the Governor, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

All bids must be addressed Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and marked "Proposals," &c.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 438, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees, for Margaret Greene, dated July 27, 1874. Also, certificate No. 439, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees for Mary Amory Greene, dated July 27, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application made for new certificates.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA. Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA.... WED., April 5
JAVA.... WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA.... WED., April 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 22d March, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.......... SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.......... SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......... SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.......... March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.......... April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.......... April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.......... April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA.......... April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.... Tuesday, March 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......... Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......... Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......... Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.... Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE.......... $60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......... $28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.......... THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, March 25, 3 P. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.......... March 23 | PENNSYLVANIA.. April 13
*CITY of BRISTOL.. Mar. 30 | *LORD CLIVE.......... April 20
OHIO.......... April 6 | INDIANA.......... April 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.......... March 28.
ALPS.......... April 12.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.......... March 30.
ATLAS.......... April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.......... WEDNESDAY.... MARCH 22
CITY OF ATLANTA.......... SATURDAY.... MARCH 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.......... Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA.......... Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......... Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA.......... SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.......... SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.......... FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING.......... April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.......... TUESDAY, March 28
CRESCENT CITY.......... THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.......... Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......... Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......... Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.......... Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA.......... Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..... Sat., March 25 | NECKAR.......... Sat., April 8
HABSBURG.. Sat., April 1 | ODER.......... Sat., April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......... $100 gold
Second cabin.......... 60 gold
Steerage.......... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.......... Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzoiz.......... Saturday, April 15
FRANCE, Trudelle.......... Saturday, April 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......... Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:10, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, 16th March, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION this day adopted, notice is hereby given that from and after the 2d day of April next the PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York, by itself or its agents, will act as the sole agent of this company for the purpose of issuing through bills of lading for property to be transported across the Isthmus of Panama by this company to and from New-York, and also for the sale of through passenger tickets.

For rates and all arrangements for through business apply as above.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 20:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22 by 90, on Avenue A, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, for $11,000, to W. H. Nafis.

William Kennelly, under a court decree similar to the above, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, disposed of a lot 28.6 by 177.9 by 26.6 by 177.6, on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street, for $7,100, the purchaser being David Dinkenspeil, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

Howard W. Coates, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold a lot 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, north side, 625 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $3,825, to J. A. Marshall.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Mr. Harnett, of two houses and lots on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, 27th inst.; sale by Wissans & Davies of four lots on Lorillard avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, 27th inst.; and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of Yonkers property, April 22, the sale taking place at Yonkers.

Nothing else of importance in the market occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are announced for to-day, all but the two last noted taking place at the Exchange:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22.2 by 75, No. 49 Stanton street, south side, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets; also the premises No. 51 Stanton street, adjoining above, embracing a lot same size, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof and a four-story and basement brick house in rear. Also, similar sale of the ten three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 20 by 100, Nos. 974 to 980½ and Nos. 987 to 993½ De Kalb avenue, five houses on each side of the avenue, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avenues, Brooklyn.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two six-story and basement brick stores and dwellings, with plot 46.2 by 56.6, (rear line 50.4 feet,) Nos. 260 and 262 Broome street, north-west corner of Orchard street; also, the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 19.10 by 56.2, (rear line 29.4 feet,) No. 6 Norfolk street, east side, 91 feet north of Division street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. F. Kircheis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.9 by 77, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-eighth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of the valuable plot of land 67.8 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street, with one five-story and two four-story brick factories covering same thereon.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the premises No. 86 Sheriff street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, comprising one lot 25 by 100, with a two-story basement and attic framehouse in front and a four-story brick house in rear. Also, similar sale of the following Brooklyn property: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 22.4 by 100, No. 277 Ewen street, between Devoe and Ainslie streets; one cottage, with lot 25 by 100, No. 79 Devoe street, near Leonard street; one two and a half story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 496 North Second street, between Ewen street and Graham avenue, and one two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 498 North Second street, adjoining above. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of Augustus D. Halbert, deceased, of eleven lots, situated respectively on Broadway, Evergreen avenue, and Central avenue, Brooklyn.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on East Eightieth street, north side, 250 feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 135 by 204.4, with buildings, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Eighty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of a villa residence located at Passaic, N. J., and situate on Park place, near Prospect street.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, at 12 M., public auction sale of the following valuable property, located in that city: One building, with plot, on Fulton street, north-east corner Tillary street, rented at the rate of $9,000 per annum; one plot, 80 by 100, with buildings, on Fulton street, running back to St. Felix street; one triangular plot, bounded by Flatbush avenue, Bergen and Pearsall streets, having a front on the avenue of 60 feet, and five full-sized lots on Washington avenue, near Sackett street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at City Hall, Brooklyn, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Thorp, Esq., Referee, of a plot of thirty lots, together in size 317.10 by 232, bounded by Seventh and Eighth streets, Ninth avenue, and Talmage place, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, Avenue A, n. w corner of 18th st., lot 22x90	$11,000
By William Kennelly.	
1 lot, Oak st., n. s., 1.9 ft. w. of James st., 28.6x177.9x26.6x177.6	$7,100
By Howard W. Coates.	
1 lot, East 83d st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x102.2	$3,825

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 18.

22d st., s. s., 118.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 23x98.9; Augustin Orango and wife to Ana Perez de Toledo	$20,000
57th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.5; Terence F. Curley and wife to Margaret O'Donnell	....
116th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 37.6x100.10; Mary D. Cowdrey and husband to Anna H. Byrdsall and others	nom.
11th av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 55th st., 5 in. x100; Margaret A. Gilbert to James Brooks	nom.
43d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 105x100.5; Henry C. Macdowall to Church of St. Agnes	nom.
10th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9; John H. Hauscheldt and wife to Rosina Koenig	nom.
37th st., n. s., 219.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 25.5x98.9; John J. Freedman, Referee, to Charles L. Richards	47,000
117th st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.11; Peter B. Olney, Referee, to Martin S. Frechheimer	8,025
117th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th ave., 20x100.11; same to same	8,000
10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 68th st., 25x75; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to Joseph Casey	1,700
55th st., s. w. corner of 10th av., 25.5x75; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to Jennette Burchell	4,000
Lexington av., 44.2 ft. s. of 29th st., 21.10x80; Margaret A. Murphy and husband to Dora E. Tuttle	21,250
Lewis st., w. s., No. 215, 22.9 ft. s. of 7th st., 17.1x86; Angelina D. Ames to John D. Wendel	3,000
Grand st., Nos. 47 and 49, s. w. corner of South 5th av., 34.6x50; Laura L. Warriner and husband to Hatwin Livingston	18,000
Water st., No. 436, n. s., 25x½ block; William P. Mailler to Sarah J. Mailler	10,000
62d st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Thomas Gearty and wife to Rose Schreiber	17,500
53d st., s. s., 306.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; Harman Hoover and wife to Philena R. Bartlett	nom.
17th st., s. s., 318 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; Henrietta Mayer and others to Charles W. Bohlmann	18,000
Jane st., No. 24, s. s., 143 ft. e. of 4th st., 24x72.7; Isaac Kamak to Hannah D. Finn	12,500
Melrose st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of Cortlandt st., 45x100; Simon Wright and wife to Peter Vollkommer	2,000
10th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Valentine Koenig to John H. Hauscheldt	nom.
132d st., n. s., 343.7 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.8x99.11; Aaron B. Longstreet to Samuel Longstreet	2,500
Same property; Samuel Longstreet and wife to Elizabeth Longstreet	2,500
116th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., 37.6x100.10; Anna H. Byrdsall and others to Mary D. Cowdrey	nom.
23d st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., irregular, leasehold; Minora T. Tinker to Joseph B. Hoyt	8,500

LEASES RECORDED.

2d av., n. w. corner of 1 1st st., ten years; A. S. Beekman to John Lally	$250
27th st., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., ten years; A. C. Kingsland and others to Anton Gebman	300
3d av., No. 1,648, five years; Conrad Lenhard to John Beecher	720
2d av., No. 14, s. w. corner of 1st st., five years; Peter Bruner to Frank Burgbard	1,400
Broadway, No. 12, five years; A. N. Morris to L. Onasch	2,200
12th av., n. e. corner 23d st., five years; Twenty-third Street Railroad Company to Bernard Goodwin	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 21 WEST 49TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, finished, and arranged modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a low figure. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x60x80, for sale, with furniture; house in perfect order and furniture very fine; price reasonable. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A 21-foot, high-stoop, brown-stone house, hard-wood finish, in perfect order, for sale at less than $40,000. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

AT BARGAINS—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, cabinet finished, No. 32 East 74th st., for sale or rent furnished. Three-story brown stone No. 152 East 78th st. for sale or rent unfurnished. Owner, No. 32 East 74th st.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., one of the finest locations in the City, four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x50x100, with or without furniture. Address E. W. C., Box No. 124 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER AT MARKET prices the following houses:

No. 17 West 16th st.
No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 25 West 20th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 108 East 29th st.
No. 18 East 30th st.
No. 9 East 38th st.
No. 18 West 39th st.
No. 8 East 45th st.
No. 27 West 45th st.
No. 34 West 46th st.
No. 44 West 47th st.
No. 124 West 48th st.
No. 9 East 54th st.
No. 59 5th av.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 254 Madison av.

Apply for further particulars at No. 3 Pine st. only.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, 12 lots on north side of 132d st., 100 feet west of 7th av.; street graded, curbed, guttered, and flagged, and ready for immediate improvement. These lots will be sold lower than any yet offered. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS.—FOUR-STORY, ENGlish basement house No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; complete order; well adapted for a physician.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 10 WEST 29TH st., the residence of the late Judge Woodruff; 37.6 x60 feet. For prices and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY No. 60 Broadway, running through to New st., 35 feet on Broadway by 135 feet in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE No. 645 Madison av. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE ON 23D ST., AT very much less than its present value. J. R. EDWARDS, 6th av., corner 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NINE LOTS OF ground with extensive buildings thereon, suitable for a sugar-house, foundry, or manufactory, situate on King st., adjoining Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., having a water front of more than two hundred feet. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., or A. B. ARNOLD, No. 119 Broadway, (Room No. 30,) New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

At Clifton, Staten Island, "Sunny Lawn," the country residence of the late Wm. Fellows. This is one of the largest and most complete places on Staten Island. It is situated on the south shore, facing the Lower Bay, directly on the water, commanding a view unsurpassed, and possessing excellent bathing facilities. The house is large, in perfect order, with gas throughout and suitable for Winter as well as Summer occupancy, and contains bowling-alley and billiard-room.

The place comprises a beautiful stone gate-lodge and an unusually fine new brick stable. There is always an abundance of well water. There are about 20 acres of land, including an extensive vegetable garden.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FOR SALE,
The elegant property known as
"NORWOOD,"

situate on Front st., Plainfield, the late residence of Isaac L. Platt, deceased; contains about fifteen acres, in three parcels. Will be sold separate or entire, at a very low valuation, to close the estate. This property is well known as one of the finest properties in the City of Plainfield or its vicinity; a most desirable location for a gentleman's home, and with a certain rise in value with the growth of the city. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, ten rooms each, situated on high ground; five and ten minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Depot. For particulars apply personally or by letter to owner, WILLIAM LEROY, White Plains Road, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PIECES OF improved and unimproved property at Riverdale, on the Hudson; this property can now be bought low, and as the Park Commissioners will lay out this district as a Park, it is now a good time to invest. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale, or HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBBERT, Jr., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY,

City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE CLINTON AV. RESIDENCE AND ADAMS ST. MARKET PROPERTY, BROOKLYN,
Belonging to the estate of the late JOHN McCONVILL.

The CLINTON AV. property embraces an elegant mansion and fourteen lots of ground on the corner of De Kalb av. The market is a three-story brick building, covering about seven lots of ground on Adams st., near Fulton st. For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN.

Four-story brown-stone house, 22x55, with elegant dining-room extension, No. 405 West 21st st., opposite Theological Seminary Park; depot for elevated railroad on the corner; house frescoed; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 191 9th av., or WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A FINE, large mansion, in good order; all modern improvements: water, gas, furnace, together with large stable, green-house, fine garden, all kinds of fruit, and twenty-seven lots land; corner of St. Nicholas av. and 152d st.; rent $1,500. Apply to M. H. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver st.

TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—AT WINNEpauk Station, a large handsome house, beautifully located, with fourteen rooms; gas and water; grounds well laid out; large garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., and within twenty rods of Post Office and depot; rent, $400 per year. S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE house, three minutes' walk from Nutheswood Station, containing thirteen rooms in good repair; a large barn, with five acres of land, fruit trees, &c.; rent low. Inquire of ISAAC C. KIGGINS, No. 125 William st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

A VALUABLE FULL-SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year.
Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, AT NO. 248 WEST 40th st., consisting of seven desirable rooms, all well lighted and ventilated, and with all the conveniences for house-keeping; rent, $40 per month. Apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st., or VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF, No. 243 East 50th st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND attic English basement house, No. 233 West 23d st.; also, the four-story and attic high-stoop houses, Nos. 224 and 246 West 24th st. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 38TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., $3,000; on 43d st., near Broadway, $2,000; 47th st., near 5th av., $3,000; 48th st., near 5th av., $4,000; also many others; list furnished on application. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone dwelling on 22d st., near 5th av., with mirrors and gas fixtures, to rent very low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Apply as above.

AT MONCLAIR, N. J.—TO LEASE, POSSESsion immediately, Willowdale Brook Farm; one of the most delightful, healthful places in the State; cows, horses, brahmas, ducks, utensils; house furnished if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON CLINTON AV., New-Brighton, to let for the Summer or year; sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements; about one acre of ground, including a fine croquet lawn. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH ST., near 5th av., 21.6x55, in perfect order; moderate rent to an unexceptionable private family. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A VERY COMPLETE AND ELEGANTLY-furnished private house to rent, just out of 5th av., between 40th and 50th sts.; house alone cost $50,000; to secure a responsible tenant for one or more years, will rent at $300 per month.

This is one of the most complete and attractive houses offered this season, four story, high stoop, brown stone.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A GENTLEman's country seat, with furniture and live stock complete, and everything in first-class order, with ice in ice-house for the Summer; situated at Darien, Conn., one of the most beautiful and healthful towns on the New-Haven Railroad, about one hour from New-York. Rent, to an acceptable party, $500 per month. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—NO. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. A rare opportunity.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., one hour from the City, two first-class dwelling houses, containing respectively eleven and twelve rooms, and all modern improvements; nice grounds; near the depot. Inquire of SNYDER & MANLEY, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 16, or of ARCHIBALD GRACIE, at Summit.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house, all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also, stable. This property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order. Rent $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET—THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, LYME, Conn. This hotel is pleasantly situated, commanding fine views of Connecticut River and Long Island Sound. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

TO LET—LOW RENTS—HIGH-STOOP HOUSES ON 74th st. and Lexington av.; some with mirrors; also, a furnished house at Long Branch for the season. Particulars, No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts., 8 to 11, 2 to 5.

A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT DWELLING, 22x55 feet and extension, 41st st., between Madison and Park avs. Chandeliers and mirrors; $1,200. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

To rent complely furnished, the residence of the late Dr. Hunter, on Boyken st.; rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET — THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 25 feet front, No. 117 West 32d st.; fine order, containing modern improvements; rent, $1,800. Apply to M. H. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A WELL furnished house, replete with modern conveniences and pleasantly situated; rent, $100 a month. Address Box No. 456 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

HOTEL—RUTHERFURD PARK—THIRTY minutes' from New-York City; thirty rooms; new and complete; for rent or sale. E. K. STEWART, No. 81 Cedar st.

TO RENT AT DESIRABLE RATES—HOUSES of all classes and sizes, furnished and unfurnished. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE brown-stone house, No. 316 East 120th st., furnished; rent taken in board for two persons.

TO LET.—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large house, with stable and one acre of land. Apply to IRA STARR, No. 445 Grand st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—DESIRABE OFFICES, LOCATED DIrectly opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BUILDINGS TO LET.—SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing, repairing, &c.; from $500 to $4,000, on Mangin, Mercer, 7th av., 29th st., and 42d st., near depot. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT.—HOTEL COMPLETELY FURNISHED and now full of guests, on 5th av., below 16th st.; alterations made to suit; lease for a term of years. NATHANIEL NILES, No. 14 Wall st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 238 4TH AV., CLOSET, HOT and cold water, &c.; to be let very low. Address Box No. 731 Plainfield, N. J.

STORE NO. 67 PEARL ST. TO LET.—APply to WM. L. ALLEN on the premises or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—MAIDEN LANE.—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

OFFICES TO LET—BUILDING NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, singly or in suites; also basements. Apply on premises, to T. W. ABBOT.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, No. 68 BROADWAY.

Wanted to purchase at market prices, a first-class house, 22 to 25 feet wide, between 22d and 59th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—Within one hour and thirty minutes of Wall st., on line of Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; house must be fully furnished; linen, china, &c. Address, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) V. C. R., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—VIRGINIA FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR good paying Northern property; also, a moderate price Brooklyn house; also, forty acres on Long Island within four miles of any up-town ferry. Principals only call or address E. A. CONDIT, No. 206 Broadway, dealer in bonds, insurance stocks, first-class real estate, &c.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A good location; rent payable in board of owner and family; to have the privilege of taking other boarders. Address or apply to No. 111 East 12th st.

DWELLING WANTED—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 7th avs. and 10th and 23d sts.; purchase price not to exceed $12,000 or $14,000, all cash. Address H. K., Box 117 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS WILL BE purchased at par by A. ISELIN & CO., 48 Wall st., viz:

Indiana Central Railway Company, ten per cent., due Jan. 1, 1876.
Union and Logansport Railroad Company, first mortgage, due Oct. 1, 1875.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, second mortgage, due Nov. 1, 1875.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, first mortgage, due Feb. 1, 1876.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Income Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

FIRST SPRING OPENING
POSTPONED TO
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 22 AND 23, 1876.
FRENCH PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS.
ALSO
NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
☞ The largest and richest selection ever displayed by us.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
ANDREWS PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECT WITH TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen sts., New-York.
STRAW GOODS
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS
IN AMERICA
TO SELECT FROM.
THOUSANDS OF DOZENS
SWISS CHIPS,
EVERY NEW SHAPE, COLOR, and COMBINATION.
Children 75c.; Misses, 88c.; Ladies, $1.
ENGLISH CHIPS, FRENCH CHIPS.
ALSO, PARAGON PANAMAS,
NEW MATERIAL,
FROM $2 50, $2 75, $3 to $5
EACH.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.
Scores of NEW SHAPES in FELT, CLOTH, &c., at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up.
GENTS' SPRING SILK HATS,
$2, $2 50, $3 up.
STIFF AND SOFT HATS,
50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
UNDERWEAR
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN. } AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK AT ENTIRELY NEW PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

R. H. MACY & CO.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. and 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring season on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
HOLDERS of BONDS issued by the above Company, and holders of
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN BONDS,

desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.
SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.
JOHN WELSH, Jr., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.
H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.

Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN,
AND DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILWAY CO. MAIN LINE BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that majorities of all the issues of bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization agreement.

The court sits on the 20th inst., at which time the case is expected to be heard, and it is necessary for all outstanding bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company by the 31st inst.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway,
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.,
MARCH 10, 1876. Committee.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon of the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. R. DOUD, Mayor.
M. CLANCY, Jr., Controller.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.—On and after THURSDAY, March 23, 1876, the undersigned will pay thirty per cent. to the creditors of the above bank, at the office of Butcher & Butler, No. 892 3d av., in the City of New-York.
Dated March 20, 1876. WM. A. BUTLER, Receiver.

NOTICE.—TO EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—Before signing so-called bondholders' agreement inform yourselves by reading circular, which can be procured by sending your address to JAMES H. WILSON, Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. ROBERTS, FORMERLY OF WEST-minster and Westmoreland Hotels, now at Nos. 279, 281, 283 4th av., will have vacancies April 1; parlors and bedrooms on first and second floors. Apply at No. 283.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NOS. 31 AND 33 WEST 18TH ST.—PARTIES desiring handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, will be accommodated; transient or permanent.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET WITH BOARD, a large front room, with or without hall bed-room; house and table unexceptionable. References, E. J. SMITH.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Special notice.—All reserved seats purchased for Monday evening's performance at this theatre will hold good for to-night, (Tuesday evening,) and those for this evening for the succeeding night.
A. M. PALMER, Manager.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from the middle of April, rooms en suite or singly, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE on second floor; also, single rooms; house first-class; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND STORY front; also rooms for gentlemen, with a generous table.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., desirable rooms with or without board.

BOARD, WITH WELL-FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT ROOMS.—Families or gentlemen; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 40 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with private table or without board; breakfast if desired.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; no moving in May.

BOARD WANTED.

BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—FULLY OR partially furnished large room and bedroom, with board for one or both, as may be agreed; above 23d st., between 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., PARTIAL, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG CLERGYMAN AND WIFE DE-SIRE good rooms and board with a private family in a good location for $100 per month. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A family of nine wish to board one year at a farm-house on Orange Mountain, at Summit or Chatham, N. J. Address P., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PAR-lor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NO. 113 EAST 19TH st.—Two beautifully furnished, sunny, rooms on second floor, with very small family; rent low.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; prices moderate; references.

MRS. WILLIS, NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a front parlor, with fourth floor rooms, to let; references required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES A WELL-furnished room, without board, on the second floor, located between Broadway and 6th av. and 14th and 23d sts. Address, stating price per month, DENTON, Box No. 2,617 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

"THE WINCHESTER," CORNER BROAD-way and 31st st.—Elegant single and family rooms en suite; restaurant unsurpassed, and prices very reasonable. R. W. MARTIN, Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN RESORT AMONG THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS

will be managed by Mr. B. H. PLAISTED, its former proprietor, the coming season, Mr. Wm. P. Merrill, the late proprietor, having withdrawn altogether from the business.

All communications will be hereafter addressed, WAUMBEK HOUSE, Jefferson, N. H.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 30 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

STOCK SPECULATIONS CONDUCTED IN every legitimate form. Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address for explanatory circular and weekly reports,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE MONEY TO LOAN. —Money can be safely invested in St. Louis on finely improved property at ten per cent. Address CHARLES A. MANTZ, formerly State and County Collector of Revenue for Missouri, No. 610 Pine st., St. Louis. Reference furnished.

$125,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property, in sums of $5,000 and upward. Moderate charges for searching titles. No commission. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—AMERICAN, COMMERCE, GLOBE, HOWARD, HOPE, IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS', JEFFERSON, KNICKERBOCKER, LAFAYETTE, PHENIX, SAFEGUARD, and others by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFIces to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

LOAN WANTED OF $1,000 ON UNINCUM-bered property; insured for ten times the amount wanted. Address LOAN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIREC-tors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. —A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
—JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the series of
STANDARD COMEDIES AND DRAMAS.
The programme for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, will be as follows:
TUESDAY EVENING, March 21,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22,
THE WONDER;
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 23,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
FRIDAY, positively last night of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE WONDER; A WOOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
SATURDAY EVENING, positively last time of the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The next of the series of STANDARD COMEDIES AND PLAYS will be Planche's exquisite comedietta, entitled the CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and Morton's brilliant comedy of WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Commences 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
EVERY NIGHT.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE! WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. OVER 100 TIMES! | Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham, in their original personations, as acted fifteen weeks to crowded houses.

PIQUE! Matinées To-morrow at 1, Saturday at 1:30.
** Seats may be secured twenty days ahead.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 2.
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission 75 cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, AT 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MISS ANNA DRASDIL, CONTRALTO.
SUITE No. 1 in C, (first time)..........BACH
ARIA, "O, Fatima," Abu Hassan..........WEBER
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
SYMPHONY No. 3, (Eroica), Op. 55..........BEETHOVEN
CONCERT ARIA, "Hecuba" (new)..........RUBINSTEIN
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
EINE FAUST OUVERTURE..........WAGNER

Prices of Admission to the Concert as usual. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 (G. Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 23D ST.
Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SIXTH WEEK
of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy,
BRASS,
BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, and GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")
EVENINGS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. | Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Balcony, 50 cents. | Secure seats ahead.
"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Messrs SHOOK & PALMER
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The greatest of the current New-York successes,
ROSE MICHEL,
with the favorite artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
in the title rôle. Other characters by a specially selected cast, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Studley, J. W. Collier, Theodore Hamilton, H. F. Daly, W. Seymour, R. E. Phillips, John Mathews, and S. Wright, and Mesdames C. DeLange, Meta Bartlett, and Lillian Cleves.
All the beautiful scenes of the first, second, fourth and fifth acts, used at the Union Square Theatre will be used here. Matinée, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Second week of the very successful satire, by Kenward Philp,
P. E. A. K. S. D.
A new and laughable sketch by G. L. Stouts, entitled
LOST IN NEW-YORK.
A new sketch by Mr. Harry G. Richmond, entitled
DIME NOVEL HEROES.
The champion cannon-ball performer, James Messenger.
Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

FINE ARTS.

ART ANNOUNCEMENT.
MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
the Valuable Collection of
Original Modern Oil Paintings,
Statuary, Bronzes,
and Library of Art,
belonging to
MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY,
will remain till the evenings of
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 29th and 30th inst., when they will be sold at auction, sale commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Office and Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE

of high class American and foreign OIL PAINTINGS, now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., and to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 23 and 24, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART.

MR ADOLPH KOHN OFFERS
his entire collection of IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, all new and of this year's importation,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
at extraordinarily low prices,
at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

CLOTHING.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1876.
MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | **MAX STADLER & CO.,** Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EX-ISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.
EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. DUER.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, late proprietors Winchester Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES STEWART, Jr., will liquidate the affairs of the late firm.
JAMES STEWART, Jr.,
O. H. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
MARCH 21,
will be presented, for the first time on the English-speaking stage, and in a style of unexampled elegance and excellence, Victorien Sardou's latest comedy, in four acts, entitled

FERREOL.

The characters in this representation are as follows:
FERREOL DE MEYRAN, a Military Officer..........Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr.
MARQUIS DUMARTEL, Judge of the Court of Assizes at Aix..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
LAVARDAUD, Deputy Public Prosecutor..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
PALAMEDES PERRISOL, a Rearer of Silkworms..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
MARTIAL, Gamekeeper to the Marquis Dumartel..........Mr. J. H. STODDART
MAXIME, a Gentleman of Aix..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
DR. BROCHAT, a Physician..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
LUDOLPHE, Photographer, of Paris,..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
SEXTIUS....} Ushers of {..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
VARDEL....} the Court {Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
SIMON....} of Aix. {..........Mr. ALFRED BECKS
BONNEAU, a Clerk of the Court..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
ALEXIS, a Valet..........Mr. C. S. COLLINS
JEAN, Madame D'Orbesson's Servant..........Mr. F. E. LAMB
ROBERTE, Marquise Dumartel..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
MADAME D'ORBESSON, Ferreol's Sister..........Miss IDA VERNON
MADAME DE L'ESTAQUE..........Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
MADAME DE VALTAMIERES..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
MADAME D'ARTIGUES..........Miss IDA JEFFREYS
(Her first appearance on any stage.)
THERESE, Madame D'Orbesson's God-daughter..........Miss MAUD HARRISON
(Her first appearance here.)
DENISE, the Marquise's Waiting Maid..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND

THE SCENE IS LAID AT AIX, IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. TIME, THE PRESENT.

All the scenes used in this play have been expressly painted for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage. The music has been expressly arranged and composed by Mr. H. Tissington.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, FIRST MATINEE OF FERREOL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
Broadway and 14th st.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The management take occasion to express their deep regret at the disappointment which their necessary postponement of the first performance of "Ferreol" from last evening to this evening caused to so many ladies and gentlemen. The sudden and serious illness of Miss Kate Claxton was a contingency, however, against which the management found itself unable to provide, and it was deemed only justice to the play and to the public to postpone the first representation until this (Tuesday) evening, when it will positively be given.
A. M. PALMER, Manager.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
** TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT. MATINEE PERFORMANCE at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager
Great success of the Ideal Vaudeville. Increased attractions. Crowded houses. Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday matinées at 1:30.
TOPKNOT'S DILEMMAS.
THE WRONG MAN.
THE PIQUE FAMILY.
GOODWIN, THE MIMIC.
ADMIRAL DOT. MISS MINNIE PALMER.
Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Charles Villers, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Harry Josephs, Miss A. Estelle, Miss Annie Mack, Miss Florence Ellis, Miss Eva West.
COLUMBIA'S COURT.
Proscenium boxes, $8 and $10; Orchestra stalls, $1; Balcony reserved, 75c.; General admission, 50c.; Family circle, 25c.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.
WEDNESDAY, March 22, second BEETHOVEN night. VON BULOW will play Sonata, opus 31, No. 2, in D minor; Sonata, opus 109, in E major; three sketches from opus 119 and 126; Rondo Capriccioso, opus 129; Sonata Appassionata, opus 57, in F minor; 32 variations in C minor; The Farewell: Absence and Return, opus 81a.
THURSDAY, March 23—First Beethoven matinee.
FRIDAY, March 24—Third Beethoven night.
SATURDAY, March 25—Second Beethoven matinee.
ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square and No. 114 Broadway. Chickering pianos used by VON BULOW.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
AN EYE-OPENER THIS WEEK. First appearance of MLLE. NINON DUCLOS and her troupe of Fifty Beautiful Circassian Female Models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivants. | Matinée TO-DAY at 2.
MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.
Grand tableau of Washington Crossing the Delaware.
New olio of Sixty Brilliant Star Artists.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8. F. S. CHANFRAU, In O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. And THE FIRST NIGHT; Or, Behind the Scenes. | MATINEE AT 2. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, introducing only original ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS And FULL COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
PEEK, a daily play.
The Funny Old Girls.
She Stoops to Conquer.
Seats secured. Matinée, Saturday at 2.

CHICKERING HALL. THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
CHAS. ROBERTS, JR.,
IN HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS.
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square and No. 162 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. Kittie O'Neil, Bobby Newcomb, three Turners; Louise, The Drummer Girl; Cony and Fox, Harry Bryant, and Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinees TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

LECTURES.

NEW COURSE OF LECTURES IN THE Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison av., corner 53d st.—The former course presented during the Winter was received with such favor that the committee are encouraged to announce a new series: 1. The opening lecture will be given on Tuesday evening, March 21, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, and will be entitled "Hobby-riding." It is a discussion of the effects upon the world of the pursuit of specialties in knowledge and industry, and a presentation of the remedial influence of culture. This will be followed by four lectures on Italy and Rome, by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., which will be illustrated with photographic views. It is believed that all these lectures will possess peculiar interest. Dr. Holland needs no introduction; his place has long been settled in the front rank of popular writers and orators. Rev. Dr. Robinson has the widest fitness as a popular lecturer on the themes selected. It is safe to say that more information can be gathered from this course of lectures than by a week spent in Italy. Lectures will begin punctually at 7:45 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents to each lecture, $2 to the course. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door. Special terms will be made to schools.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' 5th party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, (no Branch.)—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, German, French; hours suiting; writing lessons, $3 monthly; every day and evening.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

TUTOR OR PROFESSOR.—GRADUATE IN honors of Oxford, (England,) desires engagement as tutor or professor; terms moderate; best references. Address W. MURRAY, No. 63 5th av.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL—MIRABEAU AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Dr Lord yesterday delivered the twenty-first lecture of his course in Association Hall, which, as on previous occasions, was crowded by a highly intelligent audience. He stated that the subject of the lecture was that great, complicated, and memorable event which is called the French Revolution, and that Mirabeau was selected as the type and representative of that awful political hurricane; but Mirabeau was selected rather as a text than a subject, for neither he nor any other man represented the revolution. He did not create it, nor did he impersonate it. He scarcely hastened it, as it was necessary; and it would have occurred whether he had lived or not. It is even doubtful if Mirabeau modified it, still less directed it. No mortal could have controlled such a whirlwind of passions and interests, raised not by the eloquence of an individual, however great his genius and power, but by the accumulated wrongs, injustices, oppressions, miseries, discontents, and agitations of several generations. Yet Mirabeau was as expressive a type as could be found, for he represented one of the parties of his agitating age; he filled a great space in the public eye; he was the greatest orator of the assembled Deputies, and he probably had the most commanding intellect of all the great men of his country at the time. By birth Mirabeau was an aristocrat. His father was a Marquis and a political economist, and a prominent man among those philosophers whose ideas were so potent under Louis XV. in fanning agitations.

Every one knew how infamously immoral was the son; how intensely he was hated and persecuted by an unnatural father; what great crimes marked his early and eventful career of passion; how, as a roue, gambler, and swindler he wandered as a vagabond into various countries, imprisoned by the authorities, yet escaping from prisons by the influence he was able to control; performing in his exile and wanderings herculean labors with his pen; agitating France with political tracts, scandals, intrigues; getting a decent support by the very energy of genius, even in foreign lands; making enemies and friends wherever he went; enslaved by his own fiery passions, and enslaving others by them; making victims of women, whom he fascinated and destroyed; a man hideous in repose, yet irresistibly pleasing when animated—ugly, vicious, sensual, with a huge Titanic head, covered with bushy hair, and a terrific countenance, marked by the small-pox—a voice of thunder, and an air swaggering, bold, and insolent—that was Mirabeau, the bloated impersonification of every vice and every passion, who became a favorite of women, an oracle of legislative assemblies, an idol of the people, the hope of revolutionary France, and the pride of all men of genius. That such a monster of wickedness should have such power, simply because he was strong, without any reference to his moral qualities, is one of those wonderful facts which show the spirit of the revolution which he encouraged and advocated. But the French Revolution was greater than Mirabeau, and would be degraded if measured by the genius and ideas of any single individual that helped to consummate it. It should be remembered, however, that it was impossible to give it unity in a single lecture, since its passions and interests were so different, and the actors were so numerous.

If Mirabeau were the central figure of the revolution, as Luther was of the Protestant Reformation, then he could not be passed by with a brief allusion. But he was not, nor was Robespierre, nor any other man. The revolution was a result—a grand development of agitating ideas. If Louis XIV. had never indulged in an insane passion for war; if Louis XV. had never abandoned himself to infamous and excessive pleasures; if famine and pestilence had not decimated the people; if a vast national debt had not been created, and if this debt had not oppressed all classes equally; if Rousseau, Diderot, and D'Alembert had not inflamed the people with theories of equal rights; if Louis XVI. had been favored with Ministers of more signal ability; if he himself had been strong in any consistent course, or had at the outset bravely met the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and fought like a lion for the perpetuation of his tyrannies, then, perhaps, the revolution might have been averted. But such did not happen to be the case. Men and things were what Providence permitted, and therefore events must take their course. The stream of revolution must roll on till it became an irresistible torrent of passion and violence. Even in 1681 Colbert declared that he could not go on any longer. In 1709 Fenelon said that the machine would break up at the first shock. In 1742 Mme. De Chateraux wrote that there must be a general overthrow, and which was impressed so powerfully on the mind even of Louis XV that he uttered that heartless prophesy, *apres moi, le deluge*. What could be done when the nation produced less and less, as it paid more and more; when vines were plucked up on account of the severity of the excise; when the exchequer could lay hold of no other produce but cattle in agricultural districts: when the peasant had no goods to seize; when the earth could no longer repair her generative strength; when agriculture grew wild; when corn was not to be bought, and when there was neither money nor credit to buy it; when women and children in despair yoked themselves to the plow; when men feel down to die, and when all confidence in rulers, all loyalty, all religion, lost their power in France? In that hour of desolation and despair, when nothing but disgrace attended the armies of France, and her foreign possessions were lost, the philosophers declared that there was no hope except in justice. The Government, in alarm, declared that there should be justice. Then hope dawned like an inspiration upon the land. The people, catching the glimpses of the truth, reechoed the sentiments of the philosophers, and said: "Yes, we will have the reign of liberty, fraternity, and equality."

Dr. Lord then traced the successive developments of the revolution from enthusiasm to reform, from reform to license, from license to crime, from crime to despair, from despair to military despotism. The revolution at first promised well, but it was based on impracticable theories, in usurpations, and in the disregard of that justice which the reformer invoked. There could be no healthy reform when God and law and justice were sacrificed to infidel speculation and wild communistic theories. Rousseau and the philosophers were the real authors of revolution, and they wanted what could not be gained without a disregard of the rights of property and a destruction of all that was venerable and based on the experience of ages. The reformers were inexperienced, intoxicated with shallow ideas, and inflamed with destructive passions. Hence the revolution became hateful and Europe armed against it, which produced Napoleon, the consequence of the revolution itself.

The next lecture will be on Edmund Burke.

THE HIPPODROME SERVICES.

The snow-storm, in connection with the absence of Mr. Moody, had the effect of keeping a large number of people from the Hippodrome last evening. Mr. Moody was engaged in holding a special meeting for young converts at Association Hall, and the meeting at the Hippodrome was led by Mr. Sankey. About five thousand persons were present. The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "I need Thee every hour," after which Mr. Sankey gave notice that every afternoon this week there would be a meeting held especially for Christians. Rev. Dr. Hepworth led in prayer, after which a service of song was held, in which Messrs. Sankey and Thatcher sang "Watching and waiting" and "Sowing the seed." After a prayer by Mr. Sankey, Rev. Dr. Ormiston addressed the audience on the subject of "How to Find Life." He read a portion of the forty-fourth chapter of Isaiah. He said blessings came in full, free showers, which were to purify all men. They were to quench the thirst of the thirsty sinner and refresh the Christian. We are to pray for and expect showers of blessings, and we must have faith that our prayers will be answered. Mr. Sankey then dismissed the audience. A young men's meeting and a boys' meeting were then organized, the former being led by M. Jessup.

THE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the New-York Methodist preachers yesterday Rev. Mr. Eustis reported on the recent Sunday-school Congress held at Plainfield, N. J. After stating the various subjects discussed, he said that, so far as he could see, the congress had entailed much expense on many persons without doing any practical good. Many of the questions discussed had been left in just the condition they were found. Both time and money, he thought, had been wasted. Rev. B. C. Lippincott agreed with this view of the matter. It had seemed to him, he said, that the congress was a sort of mutual admiration society. Mr. Lippincott, then, on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the question of memorializing the General Congress on the matter of modifying the law relating to Sabbath-schools, presented a report recommending that the General Congress be asked to place the Sabbath-schools under the direct control of the Church, that the funds to support the schools be raised by the Church, and that the officers of the schools be elected by the Church authorities. After some discussion the report was laid on the table, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next at 10:30 A. M.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Ex-Commodore Levy appeared again yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on the utilization of salt water, and read a communication from Mr. E. McElroy, the engineer in favor of the project. Mr. Levy said that the waters of the North and East Rivers could be made available for immediate use for fire and sanitary purposes. Mr. James H. Pinckney, President of the Relief Fire Insurance Company, also spoke in favor of the proposition. The committee will probably present a report of their investigation on Thursday. The Aldermanic Committee on the Centennial organized yesterday, with Mr. Gross as Chairman, and subsequently asked the Mayor to co-operate with them. The Mayor, however, replied that the action of the committee was premature, especially as they had not been invited to take any part in the matter.

Controller Green has signed warrants for the salaries of the attachés of the Mayor's office, including the Permit Bureau, and they will be paid to-day.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury March 11. $661,936; receipts, $438,734 12; payments, $429,237 52; balance, March 18, $621,433 40.

THE COLLISION OFF BARNEGAT.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISASTER—THE CAPTAIN, HIS WIFE, AND FIRST MATE DROWNED.

The vessel which was sunk by collision with the schooner Adelaide J. Alcott, off Barnegat last Friday night, was the Frank Clarke, a half brig of 297 tons burden, commanded by Capt. Samuel Morton. She was laden with a mixed cargo, and bound from Newfoundland to New-York, but having been blown out of her course, and having sustained some damage through encountering a heavy gale, she had put into the port of St. Thomas for repairs, and, at the time of the collision, was on her way to this port. The Captain and wife, and the first mate, named Simpson, who hailed from Brooklyn, were drowned. The story of the disaster was graphically stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday by the second mate, James O'Neill, who resides at No. 16 York street, Brooklyn, as follows:

We left Absecom at 4:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon and ran down north-north-east to Barnegat. The wind was blowing from the west and the sky was clear. We hauled up as we were coming around Barnegat as far north by west-half-west and as high as the vessel could lay, and at 8 o'clock in the evening I came on deck. The Captain told me to brace the yards up as far as we could get them, and to keep her up under land and try and fetch Barnegat if we could. At the time I came on deck the Captain showed me two lights, one on the lee and one about one-quarter over the lee bow. A bark had been sailing in the same direction with us all day to the leeward of our vessel, and as the Captain called my attention to the lights he said: "I think that's the bark on the lee bow." I replied that I thought if it was the bark it would display a red light, as it was going in the same way we were. The Captain replied that he thought it was all right, and went below to lie down, remarking that if I wanted him I might call him up. He had not been in the cabin more than two minutes before I called him, as I thought the lights of the other vessel were coming too close to us. I could only see the green lights. He came up, and had only time lay his arms on the companion-way when I discerned the red light of the other boat for the first time, not half the length of the boat from us. The two vessels came in collision, and at the same time I was struck in the back by the main boom and knocked down. The man at the wheel jumped down into the cabin and made his escape. When I got clear from the sails and rigging of the other boat, I climbed over the house and was again thrown down by a mass of rigging. I finally extricated myself and ran to the forward part of the boat, and was undecided whether to jump into the schooner or remain where I was. I could see nothing of the Captain, but the Captain's little girl had climbed up on the rear part of the boat. Finding that our vessel was sinking, I got aboard the schooner, and, assisted by a Russian sailor named Hansen, some of our men lowered a boat and rescued the little girl. About 8 o'clock the next morning the schooner got clear of our vessel and started for this City. Our crew were made to assist the crew of the Alcott all the way to port. The vessel grounded and damaged her centre-board just inside the Hook, and we were delayed considerably in our passage to this City. There was no snow-storm at the time of the collision, as was stated in a newspaper yesterday.

The son and daughter of the Captain, George, aged seventeen, and Abbie, aged fourteen, the second mate, and the following of the crew were saved and are temporarily cared for at the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry street: John Reid, James Ore, Charles Johnson, John Hoov, and James Connolly. The two children were in the cabin at the time of the disaster, and ran upon deck with their parents upon hearing the first cry of the second mate. As the weather was cold, Mrs. Morton and the little girl returned to the cabin, after being told by the Captain that there was no danger, but the boy remained on deck in the forward part and saved himself. When the boy George cried out that the vessel was sinking, the little girl again ran on deck, and made her way to the afterpart of the vessel, from which she was subsequently rescued. Mrs. Morton was drowned in the cabin, and the boy George said that after everybody was off, excepting his father and mother and Simpson, some one could be seen between the monkey-rail and the mast, from which he believed it was his father, who had been caught in such a manner as to be unable to escape. James Ore, one of the crew, made a statement similar to that of the second mate, and all agreed in the statement that neither the Captain nor any of the crew of the Adelaide J. Alcott, excepting a Russian sailor named C. Hansen, made any effort to save the unfortunate people on the wrecked vessel. The little boy and girl were dressed in light Summer clothing, as the weather was warm in the vicinity of St. Thomas, and were not provided with any warm clothing by Capt. French, of the Alcott, although the boy says the former had plenty of superfluous clothes hanging in his room. The Alcott anchored off Red Hook on Sunday, and the children were provided with proper clothing by Mrs. Alexander, the matron of the Sailors' Home, and were brought to this City by railroad to Jersey City, and thence to this City. The unfortunate children have no relatives living, and are dependent upon the charity of the Sailors' Home, who solicit aid for their maintenance. The boy is a strong, intelligent lad, and the little girl is a pretty but delicate-looking child of blonde complexion. Both feel their loss keenly, and were much affected during the interview.

The wrecking propeller Relief, which was sent to aid the brig Frank Clarke, returned to Staten Island at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Walcott, of the Relief, says that they arrived at the scene of the wreck just at daybreak Sunday morning. They attempted to get a diver down to the vessel, which at present lies in eight fathoms of water, but were unable to do so owing to the storm and the very rough water. They were obliged to leave the wreck and seek a safer place for their tug. Yesterday morning they again attempted to get a diver down, but were unsuccessful, as the storm had increased during the night, and it was not at all safe to venture near the wreck. The sunken brig at present is directly in the way of steamers, and Capt. Walcott says that it would not be at all unlikely to hear of a steamer running upon the wreck. The brig's mainmast is entirely gone. The foremast is still standing, and the top of it is just above water. The brig when struck was headed northward with all sail set, and double reefs in the topsails. The sails are new ones, and are still set. The wreck, as it now lies, is about a mile and a half from land and two miles from Barnegat shoals. As soon as the weather moderates the tug will return to Barnegat.

MR. BLUNT AND MR. BRITTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"In reference to the charge made against District Attorney Britton by Mr. George W. Blunt for not prosecuting sailors' boarding-house keepers for not taking out a license, Mr. Britton produces a letter, dated May 3, 1875, from Mr. Blunt to the effect that the prosecution need not be enforced provided the parties came to his [Blunt's] office and took out a license."

The above, cut from your paper, is erroneous, as will be seen from the statement of Capt. Conway, which I send. I do not think it fair to state the effect of the contents of a letter when the letter can be produced. GEORGE W. BLUNT.

With Capt. Conway as a witness Mr. Britton procured the indictments of the sailor boarding-house keepers in Brooklyn, but they were not brought to trial because the purpose, as Mr. Britton understood from the letter of Mr. Blunt, was to stop at this point. Mr. Britton could not have understood it in this way, because Capt. Conway had stated previously to Mr. Britton and his assistant that Mr. Blunt did not wish to send them to prison or inflict any fine upon them, as he well knew, if they were arrested and brought to the District Attorney's office, they would willingly comply with the law, as did the 130 in New-York when brought to the office of District Attorney Phelps. Mr. Britton did not take any steps whatever, more than his assistant stated to Capt. Conway that he had sent a man to the different sailor boarding-houses and found that they did not keep sailor boarding-houses—that was his side of the case. Consequently, Mr. Britton allowed the verbal report of his man to overrule the sworn testimony of Capt. Conway. The sailor boarding-house keepers were regularly indicted and bills found against each of them and sent to the District Attorney. It was then his duty to bring them to trial or arrest them. It then remained with Capt. Conway to produce his proofs of the violation of law by the sailor boarding-house keepers. District Attorney Phelps might have taken the same course, merely sending his man to the different houses, and his report would have been final. The act of the Legislature would have been a dead letter, and every sailor boarding-house keeper would have defied the Commissioners and, properly, too, refused to take out a license.

A WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Eickhoff, in the case of Bridget Malone, who died at Bellevue Hospital, on Wednesday last, from injuries received at the hands of Alice Fitzgerald, at No. 21 Spring street, two weeks ago. The evidence adduced in the examination of several witnesses to the affray was to the effect that both women were intoxicated at the time, and that the deceased asserted that she was stabbed and thrown violently down the cellar stairs by the woman Fitzgerald. One witness, on being cross-examined by Mr. Leo Schwab, counsel for the prisoner, stated that the deceased was quarrelsome, and had said a few moments before the fight between herself and the prisoner that there would be murder in the house that night. The jury gave it as their verdict that Bridget Malone came to her death by violence, either from a stab wound or by falling down stairs, and recommended that Alice Fitzgerald be held for trial.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PROPOSED ELEVATED ROAD.

PROTEST OF PROPERTY-OWNERS ON PEARL STREET AGAINST THE SCHEME.

A meeting of property-owners on Pearl street was held yesterday afternoon in the board-room of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade to protest against the erection of the proposed elevated railroad on that street. Mr. B. G. Arnold presided, and Mr. Henry E. Hawley, the Secretary, read a report of a committee previously appointed protesting against the the erection of the railroad. The property-owners thought they had rights to the street which even the Legislature should respect; that an elevated railroad would prove injurious to the property along the street; that it would shut out light from the various offices on the first and second floors, and that the business conducted in these offices was by samples, such as tea, coffee, and cotton, and to conduct business of that nature required light. The street was also so narrow that in case of fire a railroad would prevent the prompt action of the Fire Department. The report of the committee having been adopted, the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Meade and adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the proposal to construct a railroad through Pearl street as an attempt on the part of the great railroad monopolists to acquire a franchise of enormous value for their own profit, not only without cost to themselves, but at the sacrifice of the interests of the property-holders, and to the great detriment of all who transact business on this important thoroughfare.

Resolved, That any such official appropriation of the streets of this City, without the consent, and in the face of the earnest protest, of those who own the adjoining estate, is a violation of the most sacred rights, and a usurpation of powers not delegated to those in authority.

Resolved, That we will oppose this freebooting raid upon our property at every stage of its progress. If the right of way to the lower end of this island is indispensable to the great railroad lines which enter the upper part of the City, let them acquire it by purchase at their own proper expense, instead of seizing the streets for such a purpose, and despoiling the unwilling owners along the line of their vested rights.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the property-holders present, and such others as may be easily reached, and be presented as our earnest remonstrance against the contemplated outrage.

The committee already in existence was directed to employ counsel to appear before the Supreme Court on Wednesday next in opposition to the acceptance of the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which will be then presented to the court.

THE BOOK FAIR.

OPENING OF THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual Book Fair of the American Book Trade Association was opened at the salesrooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., in Clinton Hall, yesterday morning, the following firms being represented:

D. Appleton & Co., G. W. Carleton & Co., Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Dick & Fitzgerald, Charles T. Dillingham, Dodd, Mead & Co., E. P. Dutton & Co., W. W. Harding, Harper & Brothers, Henry Holt & Co., A. J. Holman & Co., Hurd & Houghton, Lee & Shepard, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Little, Brown & Co., Macmillan & Co., Nelson & Phillips, James R. Osgood & Co., T. B. Peterson & Brothers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, A. D. F. Randolph & Co., Roberts Brothers, George Routledge & Sons, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, Sheldon & Co., Charles Taber & Co., John Wiley & Sons.

The collections of books offered by the various publishing houses are displayed to advantage in the upper and lower rooms at Clinton Hall. They comprise the entire trade-lists of all the houses represented, and specimens of some new publications which are not yet ready for delivery, but for which orders will be taken. Among the houses occupying the largest space are the Messrs. Appleton, Harpers, Lippincott, James R. Osgood & Co., Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and George Routledge & Sons. The rooms are open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and all purchases have to be made either for cash or under a letter of credit obtained from Messrs. Leavitt & Co. Yesterday little business was transacted—only two or three of the houses represented reporting sales—but to-day the work will fairly begin. The fair will close on Thursday night, and on Friday a sale by auction will be made of stereotype plates, remainders, balances of editions, clearance stock, and books not intended to be reprinted. Among the stereotype plates to be offered are those of the works of A. R. Hope, Mary Cowden Clarke, four volumes of the Treasure Trove series, and four of H. T. Tuckerman's works. On Tuesday, the 28th inst., a large catalogue of plates, engravings, rights to publish, and remainders of editions will be offered by James R. Osgood & Co.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

ALLEGED BLACK-MAILING BY THE TEMPERANCE BROTHERHOOD—MINOR TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Mayor Schroeder sent a communication to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday, in reference to the rumors that the crusading members of the Temperance Brotherhood have been in the habit of complaining of liquor-dealers for selling liquor on Sunday, and then withdrawing the complaints, upon the payment of a certain sum of money. The following is the Mayor's communication:

"I am informed on reliable authority that the system of revoking licenses of liquor-dealers by the Board of Police and Excise, on complaints and evidences furnished by agents, who are permitted to withdraw the charges made by them at their pleasure, has been changed from an honest effort to enforce the laws into a system of black-mailing. My attention has been called to a number of cases where, after complaints had been entered by these agents, such complaints were withdrawn after the payment of certain sums of money to various individuals by the persons accused. I have the names of a number of persons involved in these transactions, and recommend that your honorable body direct a committee to examine into this matter, and to suggest such remedies as may be in your power to apply for the prevention of these corrupt practices."

In the discussion which followed the reading of the communication it was stated that of the 420 complaints made by Mr. Cotter and his associates, in forty cases the licenses had been revoked, 160 were postponed, and 220 had been dismissed or withdrawn. The matter was finally referred to a special committee of five, with authority to send for persons and papers, and instructions to report to the board as soon as possible.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Fire and Buildings, urging the necessity of providing a system of telegraphic fire alarms similar to that now in use in New-York and elsewhere. This was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Alderman Burnett, Chairman of the Law Committee, to whom was referred the ordinance of May 3, 1875, providing for the alteration of the grade of that portion of the City between Thirty Sixth and Sixtieth streets, Fourth avenue and the City line, presented a report recommending the rescinding of the ordinance. He said that the cost of the alteration proposed would be $250,000. The ordinance was rescinded by a unanimous vote.

A resolution was passed asking the heads of the various departments to report the amount required to pay their employes from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1876, at the reduced rates of compensation.

A communication was received from ex-Tax Collector Badeau offering to turn over to the city all his real and personal property, and also that of his wife, except $5,000, which was her property previous to their marriage, to satisfy judgments against him. This was referred to the Law Committee.

GRIEVANCES AMONG DISTILLERS.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange at their meeting yesterday adopted a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking for the removal of certain grievances of which the dealers in distilled spirits complain. The petition sets forth that the wholesale dealers in distilled spirits in this City have brought to their notice the difficulties connected with that branch of business resulting from the action of the United States Internal Revenue officials relative to the gauging of distilled spirits consigned to commission merchants for sale on this market, or purchased by rectifiers in the West for consignment here. The petition states that the dealers are subjected to very great annoyance and loss, both of time and money, by the system of regauging and examining distilled spirits here as a check upon internal revenue officials in the West. After recapitulating the grievances of the trade the Board of Managers, in conclusion, says: "Let the Government employ officials in whom they have undoubted confidence and concentrate a sufficient number of such officers at every distillery, each officer to be a check on another. When distilled spirits leave the distillery stamped and branded, bearing evidence that the tax is paid, let the whisky be free from further examination, detention, or seizures." A committee of three has been appointed by the President to present the petition at Washington.

RESIGNATION OF A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Charles Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct Police, yesterday sent his resignation to Inspector Dilks, of the First District, to take effect at once. The resignation was immediately transmitted to the Police Commissioners, who held a special meeting and accepted it. Sergt. Kass has been placed in temporary command of the precinct. Capt. Ulman was a member of the department for nearly nineteen years. He was appointed a patrolman on July 11, 1857, a few months after the organization of the Metropolitan Department, and was assigned to duty in the Fourteenth Precinct. On Feb. 14, 1861, he was appointed a roundsman, and on April 26 of the same year, he was promoted to a Sergeantcy. He was made Captain on May 31, 1865, and assigned to the Eleventh Precinct. In 1868 he was transferred to the Third Precinct, and subsequently served in the Thirteenth, First, Fourth, and Tenth Precincts. He has been in command of the latter-named precinct since 1872. Capt. Ulman's friends assert that the chief cause for his resignation was the annoyance and surveillance to which the Captains of Police have been subjected since the adoption of the report books.

A SOUTHERN PORT CLOSED.

ARBITRARY ACTION OF THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT—MARACAIBO VIRTUALLY SHUT TO FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The merchants of this City who have business relations with the Republic of Venezuela are much exercised on account of the arbitrary measures recently taken by the Government of that country respecting the traffic with the port of Maracaibo. Until a recent date it had been the custom in the port of Puerto Cabello to permit vessels to go from that place to Maracaibo to load for foreign ports. On Dec. 17, 1875, a decree was published by Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, the President of Venezuela, by which the port of Maracaibo was virtually closed to foreign commerce. A period of forty days after the date of the promulgation of the decree, however, was allowed, in which vessels arriving in Puerto Cabello might take in their cargoes in Maracaibo. The action taken by the Venezuelan authorities under this law has worked, it is claimed, serious annoyance and damage in the case of several American vessels engaged in that trade. The schooner Ira Richardson, which arrived in this port on Saturday last, in ballast, from Maracaibo, was sent back to this country by the parties who chartered her without her cargo, it is stated, simply because of the unjust interpretation of the decree in question. This vessel arrived in Puerto Cabello from New-York on Jan. 10 (within the term of the forty days allowed) and discharged her cargo; but as there was no proper place for it to be stored, and damage from the weather was feared, upon application to the authorities permission was given the consignees to put the cargo again upon the vessel, to be landed in Maracaibo. This occupied considerable time, and it was not until Feb. 5 that the vessel was ready to proceed on her voyage. After her cargo had been landed in Maracaibo—the forty days having expired—permission to take on board a cargo of coffee for New-York was refused by the authorities, and the consignees were told that the merchandise would have to be shipped in Puerto Cabello. This could not be done, because it would have entailed a heavy loss, and the vessel was consequently sent back to this port in ballast. To understand why this course was taken it must be explained that, owing to the relative position of the two ports and the prevailing winds, it takes a vessel two days only to go from Puerto Cabello to Maracaibo, but to return it takes from ten to fifteen days. If the Ira Richardson had, therefore, been sent from Maracaibo, the place at which her cargo was ready for her, to Puerto Cabello, it would have had to be taken to her in small lighters, and it would have taken so long to load her that her "lay days," already nearly completed on account of the delay experienced in the first instance, would have expired long before she was loaded, and the demurrage her charterers would have had to pay would have greatly exceeded the loss in paying full freight on a load of ballast to New-York. The schooner Seth M. Judd, which sailed for this port five days after the Ira Richardson, met with exactly the same treatment at the hands of the Venezuelan authorities, and is now on her way home in ballast.

It is claimed here that this condition of affairs is causing much damage to the merchants of both countries. Thousands of tons of merchandise from the Republic of Colombia are annually exported to this country by way of Maracaibo, which has always been the point of shipment. If vessels are compelled to load in Puerto Cabello the shippers will have to pay double freight, and will have to support a number of lighters and small steamers in which it is said certain favorites of the Administration are largely concerned, and in which it is rumored that the President himself has an interest.

ARREST OF ABNER C. KEENY.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE JURY IN THE BOWEN-EAGLE LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. Edward A. Bowen, eldest son of Henry C. Bowen made the following complaint yesterday before Justice Walsh:

State of New York, Kings County, City of Brooklyn.—Edward A. Bowen, of No. 90 Willow street, of the City of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 22d day of December, 1875, at the said City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, Abner C. Keeny did unlawfully attempt to corrupt one E. M. Hendrickson, who was drawn and acting as a juror in a case of Henry C. Bowen vs. The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* and Thomas Kinsella, by offering to assist him, the said Hendrickson, out of a financial difficulty, with intent to bias the mind of said juror, in violation of the statutes in such cases made and provided, as he is informed and believes.

The principal points of the affidavit of Mr. Hendrickson, upon which the above complaint is based, are as follows:

E. M. Hendrickson, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the firm of E. M. Henrickson & Sons, proprietors of the Union Safe Works, Nos. 67, 69, 71, and 73 North Oxford street, Brooklyn; that on 20th day of last December he was drawn and sworn as a juror in the case of Bowen vs. Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, in the City Court of Brooklyn; that prior to that time he had several jobs for the firm of Kingsley & Keeny; had sold them a safe once and put sundry locks on their houses; that he and his wife and daughter knew them by sight, especially Keeny; that last Summer he asked Keeny for a loan upon some property which was about to be sold under foreclosure; that on Tuesday evening after court had adjourned, pending the above trial, Keeny came to him and walked down the Court-house steps with him, and walked with him to Myrtle avenue, and as far as Oxford street; that he referred to the application for a loan last Summer, and asked him how he got along in the matter. He thought it strange, and mentioned the circumstance to his wife when he got home. The next morning Keeny called at his house, and he was out; called again in the evening and found him [Hendrickson] at home. They had an interview of three-quarters of an hour, and during the course of conversation Keeny informed him that he had lost the keys of his house, and asked him to make some new ones for him. Keeny then spoke of the trial, and asked him his opinion of it, and he informed him that he could not decide it until he had heard the evidence. Keeny argued the case, giving his opinion of both sides, and spoke severely of Mr. Bowen, saying that his character was not worth anything, and he believed he was guilty of all charges against him; that he [Keeny] was one-quarter owner in the *Eagle* Company; that no man's character was worth $100,000. Keeny then asked him if he had got out of his pecuniary difficulty, and he said he had not. He [Keeny] told him that if things turned out right, he might help him. Keeny then wanted him to try and influence the jury to bring in a verdict for six cents. Hendrickson informed Keeny that there was not money enough in the *Eagle* Company to buy him. After the verdict on Christmas Day, Keeny called on him again, and asked him how the jury stood, and he would not tell him. Keeny censured deponent for voting for so high a sum, and was much dissatisfied with the verdict. The following week Hendrickson fixed the keys for Keeny's house.

Court Officer Brown took the warrant to Col. Keeney's office, and directed him to appear in court at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Keeny's clerk afterward went to Justice Walsh's court and procured a number of subpœnas. B. F. Tracy will conduct Mr. Keeny's defense.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The chess tournament to begin to-day at the Café International, in the Bowery, will be one of the most important that has been played in this country for ten years, owing to the fact that nearly every one of the first-class players has signified his intention of taking part in it. The following have already entered: George H. McKenzie, Edward Alberoni, James Mason, J. R. Dill, H. E. Bird, Eugene Delmar, J. P. Hind, James Barnett, John H. Purnell, Francis M. Roser, Christian O. Becker, Frederick Perrin, and Mr. Brenzinger. Mr. P. Richardson will probably be one of the contestants. Each player will play two games with every other, and at least twenty moves an hour must be made. The other rules governing the tournament are the same as those which have governed previous ones. The principal matches to take place in the first series of games will be those between Messrs. Mason and Alberoni, Barnett and Delmar, and Bird and Dill. There will be three money prizes, amounting in the aggregate to about $200.

A PRACTICAL JOKE ON A MERCHANT.

An advertisement appeared in various City papers on Sunday last stating that Mr. Henry C. Motley, of Nos. 96 and 98 Grand street, was desirous of purchasing fancy-bred dogs, for the purpose of establishing a Centennial dog show. The advertisement requested the owners of the dogs to bring them to Nos. 96 and 98 Grand street yesterday. Mr. Motley is the senior partner of the firm of Elliot C. Cowdin & Co., wholesale silk importers. Before the warehouse was opened yesterday morning there were twenty-five persons with dogs waiting outside. The first to gain entrance to the warehouse was an Irish lady from One Hundred and Sixth street, who had a large white poodle for sale. Mr. Motley at once said he had a "full line" of dogs and that he did not desire to purchase any more. Up to 5 o'clock last evening a constant stream of men and women having dogs for sale called at the warehouse. Among them were four owners of fighting bull-dogs, seventy-eight proprietors of terriers, six owners of Spanish bloodhounds, twenty-five possessors of black and tans, and four Irishmen who brought with them ferocious mastiffs. In addition, there came a number of old maiden ladies in quest of lost dogs. The colored porter of the store was continually receiving visitors with dogs until 5 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Motley left about 3 o'clock, and told the porter to send all the persons who called with dogs to Mr. Ward, the hardware merchant, in Murray street.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

With the permission of the Controller of the Currency, the Bank of the State of New-York yesterday began paying all depositors who presented their claims. There was no rush whatever, and there was evidently no great desire on the part of the majority of the depositors to close their accounts with the bank. The Directors were in the board room of the bank during the greater part of the day, but they showed no desire to communicate anything to the public. One of the Directors was asked if the payment of depositors' claims was to be followed by a reorganization of the bank as regards its financial resources, and whether business was to be continued as usual, but he said that nothing definite had yet been arranged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. S. W. Ford and Dr. J. S. Newberry read papers before the New-York Academy of Sciences yesterday.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. have subscribed $1,000 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for very late European papers, received by the Adriatic.

The Legal-tender Club met at the Sturtevant House last evening. The announcement was made that eight district organizations had been formed.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange passed a resolution yesterday prohibiting members from transacting business after 'Change hours.

Edward Perry, an expert liquidator, and a well-known member of the Union League Club, has resigned his position in the Custom-house and entered business on his account.

The Police Board accepted the resignation of Dr. Hans Powell, of the Fourth Surgical District, yesterday, and Dr. B. F. Dexter was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Jacob Grenwald, aged four years, was burned to death yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 51 Suffolk street, during the temporary absence of his parents. It is supposed that his clothes took fire from the stove.

The funeral of Rev. Mansfield French took place from the Seventh Street M. E. Church yesterday. Rev. Bishop Janes, William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Curry, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk delivered addresses.

Nine pieces of black silk, one piece of silk velvet, one piece of cloth, and one gold watch were seized yesterday from steerage passengers on the City of Montreal, and taken to the seizure-room at the Custom-house.

The Sheriff yesterday sold the office effects of the late Samana Bay Company at auction, at No. 13 Bowery, to satisfy a judgment for $11,000, obtained by Isaiah Reed, the former Secretary of the company. The sale realized $30.

Ex-Sheriff M. T. Brennan was taken suddenly ill on St. Patrick's Day, and since then has been confined to bed. A TIMES reporter was informed last evening, however, that he was now considered out of danger, and it is hoped by his friends that he may be able to leave his bed to-day or to-morrow.

About five hundred tailors and Crispins assembled last evening outside the Cooper Institute in response to a call for a meeting of working men "to take into consideration the illegal arrests now taking place in the different trades," but owing to the stormy weather it was postponed until Friday night.

On Broadway, between Chambers and Fourteenth streets, there are to let 129 buildings, with offices and lofts, seventy-three stores, and twelve entire buildings. Some of the buildings have been unoccupied several years, the owners preferring that they should remain empty rather than take a lower rent for them.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of Andreas Fuchs for the murder of William W. Simmons will begin on Wednesday next.

Mr. Nelson Ward, a mason, was seriously injured yesterday by the falling of a scaffold in Yates avenue.

Patrick Breen, a shoemaker, was arrested yesterday for assaulting David Nash, of No. 562 Kent avenue, and cutting him severely with a shoemaker's knife.

The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday continued the investigation into the case of Desslar, who alleges that he was robbed while being conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

"An Old Grudge—A New Fuss," is the title of Mrs. Laura C. Holloway's lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-night. Mrs. Holloway is a bright little woman, with a fair share of talent, and deserves a good house.

Henry Higginbottom, who had his nose bitten off on Saturday night by Henry Murray, of No. 484 Baltic street, and whom he stabbed severely in the temple and on four other parts of the face, was sent to jail yesterday by Justice Delmar to await the result of Murray's injuries.

Daniel O'Connell, who keeps a liquor saloon on the corner of Prospect avenue and Erasmus street, put a keg of frozen root-beer by the stove to thaw. After it had remained there half an hour, he took up the keg and shook it, when it exploded, hurling him across the saloon and blinding one of his eyes.

The trial of Joel Samet, the brother-in-law of P. N. Rubenstein, who was arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the trial of Rubenstein for murder, which was set down for yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, before Judge Moore, was postponed, and probably will not be reached this term.

Charles C. Schnauffer, now in jail on a charge of forgery, and also suspected of having caused the unlawful disappearance of his wife, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday for the purpose of preliminary examination, when it was decided to admit him to bail in the sum of $2,000. His counsel agreed to furnish the required bond to-day, and Schnauffer was remanded.

Application was made to Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, by John Fleming, a Jamaica lawyer, alleging that Henry S. Lott and George Bennett, Justices of the Peace of that town, have been guilty of bribery in connection with the administration of their duties, and asking for the appointment of a Referee to take testimony in the case. Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

The friends of Capt. Hammil, of New-Haven, who have been trying to establish the identity of the body found at Bay Ridge on Tuesday last, have not yet succeeded in satisfying the Police of their claim to the body. Superintendent Campbell yesterday received a letter saying that other friends of the Captain would be here during the day to more clearly identify the body, but as they did not arrive the Brooklyn authorities concluded to delay the burial until to-day.

Mrs. Rebecca E. Philbrook sued her husband, H. B. Philbrook, for limited divorce, and the case was tried before Judge Pratt, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an issue respecting the custody of the three children. The defendant is a lawyer, and denies the charges of inhuman treatment. He says that his wife has been instigated to bring the suit against him by others; that she has twice left a home which he had provided for her at a cost of $13,000, and that he not only gave her two $3,000 houses to prevent her going again, but gave valuable presents to some of her relatives. The decision of the court is reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

There were only one hundred tons of ice gathered on the grounds of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and the Directors have been obliged to purchase a cargo from Maine.

The Staten Island Railroad Company have in contemplation the running of an extra boat, to connect with trains, from their pier at Clifton, direct to this City, which will effect a saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes. These boats will probably make six trips a day, three in the morning and three in the afternoon.

The franchise granted by the Sinking Fund Commission to John H. Starin is not likely to be available for some time. The franchise grants him the privilege of running a ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to the north shore of Staten Island, and orders the District Attorney to draw up a lease for the property. But there is a ferry already occupying these grounds under a lease granted by the Dock Department, and the question of who has the power to grant such leases has not yet been settled by the courts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The election for village officers of Mount Kisco takes place to-day. The following is the Citizens' ticket: For President, Alfred A. Sutton; Trustee, William Banks; Treasurer, Dr. H. Teller; Collector, Alvah L. Banks.

The Law and Order Association of East Chester has nominated for Excise Commissioners John Van Santvoord, William Downs, and Alfred E. Smith. The association seeks the strict enforcement of the existing laws.

LONG ISLAND.

Tho Suffolk County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge Hedges presiding, convened at the Court-house in Riverhead yesterday. The Grand Jury was called, and retired to their labors after the usual charge by the Judge. They have a considerable amount of business before them, including the cases of David H. Skidmore, Jr., and William Henry Wood, (colored,) charged with murder and arson at the Skidmore place, at Deer Park, in January last.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $14,269 25 in taxes and assessments last week.

The arrivals of stock at the Jersey City Abattoir last week were 3,744 cattle, 7,870 hogs, and 6,806 sheep.

At a late hour Saturday night Ann Dougherty, aged seventy-one, was burned to death in her apartments, at the corner of Neilson and Somerset streets, New-Brunswick. No one knows positively how the accident occurred, but it is supposed she was sitting in front of the stove and fell asleep.

From February 28 to March 18, 5,966 poor families, comprising 20,000 persons, were afforded relief at the City Relief Store, in Newark.

The workmen employed in Simmons' tar factory, at Bull's Ferry, have struck because their wages were reduced from $15 to $12 a week.

John Embleton, aged ten years, was run over by a coach on Ege avenue, Jersey City, Sunday evening, and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.

J. S. Cochrane, the alleged bigamist, who was arrested in Jersey City Sunday, was delivered to the New-York authorities yesterday, the crime having been committed in New-York.

The body of James Kearney, a hatter, who resided in Newark, and who has been missing from his home for six weeks, has been found in Condit's Pond. It is believed that he fell in while intoxicated.

A woman, giving her name as Mary Donohue, was caught in the act of stealing a quantity of lace in P. M. James' dry-goods store, No. 50 Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday. She was taken to the First Precinct Station-house and held to await examination.

Adam Keuhne, a laborer, residing in Union Township, Union County, committed suicide, Saturday, by hanging himself to the bed-post in his apartment. Deceased had been out of work for some time and became despondent, although he had several children who were all working.

While Samuel Drier, a clothier, was sitting at the dinner-table, at his residence in Plainfield, a day or two ago, his little son exploded a percussion cap by striking it with a hammer. A piece of the metal struck Mr. Drier in the ball of the eye, inflicting an injury which will deprive him of his sight, if it does not prove fatal.

A BURGLARS' RAID IN NEW-JERSEY.

A gang of burglars made a raid early Sunday morning in the northern part of Hudson County, N. J. They broke into the residence of Frederick Clausen, on Franklin street, Guttenberg, and carried away money, jewelry, and clothing to the value of $500. Justice Peyster's house, in the same neighborhood, was visited, but the noise made in entering aroused him, and he fired three shots at the burglars, which frightened them away. The gang then went to North New-York and attacked the house of David Mansey, on Tower Hill. Mr. Mansey heard a noise at the window, and jumping out of bed, he fired several shots in that direction. He heard a cry of pain, and then groans as if some one had been severely injured. Some of the neighbors, alarmed by the shots, came to the house, but the burglars had left, carrying their wounded comrade with them. Stains of blood were found yesterday morning on the rocks near the house.

ASSIGNMENT NOTES.

Amos C. Bell assigned his property, for the benefit of creditors, to Thomas H. Greer yesterday.

The assignment of Adolf Tode to Julius Wolff shows liabilities to the amount of $17,000, nominal assets $13,000, and real assets $5,000. A bond in $6,000 was ordered.

In the assignment of Nathan Weed to Henry H. Cox, the liabilities are stated to be $30,107, and the assets $3,677 30. A bond in the penalty of $4,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

In the assignment of Samuel Brand to Leopold Mayer, the liabilities are set down at $3,265 07, the nominal assets $2,327 65, and the actual assets at $1,564 95. A bond in $2,000 was ordered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Edward Samuelson, of Liverpool, is at the New-York Hotel.

Chief Engineer William H. Schock, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, Judge Charles J. Folger, of the Court of Appeals; Judge Arthur McArthur, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Hugh L. Bond, of the United States Circuit Court; James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and John Crampton, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AN IMPEACHED OFFICER'S RESIGNATION.

Following is the form in which Lieut. Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, tendered his resignation, after being tried, on impeachment, by the State Senate, and found guilty:

JACKSON, March 16, 1876.

To the People of Mississippi:

For reasons which are obvious, I hereby resign the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State. To the members of the Republican Party, and all others who honored me with their votes in 1873, I return my sincere thanks, and can only regret that I was unable, before a Court of Impeachment, to prove, as I was required to do, that I was innocent of the charges preferred against me. In default of this, I avail myself of the power which the Constitution and laws give me, and return the office to your hands. Very respectfully, A. K. DAVIS.

AN UNPLEASANT OCEAN VOYAGE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 20.—The steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool March 2, arrived here this morning. She had heavy weather. She lost five boats, head stays, foretop-gallant mast, and stove her bridge and skylights. Her wheel and steering apparatus were also disabled.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. Twenty-five cents.—*Advertisement.*

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 20.—Printing Cloths quiet but firm at unchanged prices.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Miss M. Switzer, Robert R. Symon, Mrs. Robert R. Symon, Miss Ada Symon, W. H. Devins, Mrs. W. H. Devins, Master Geo. Devins, Hon. Walter C. Maxwell, Capt. J. Burgess, Mrs. J. Burgess, Alfred A. Booker, Mrs. J. Booker, Miss S. Booker, Miss A. Booker, G. H. Furner, J. W. Cunningham, J. T. Warrington, Jr., W. H. W. Campbell, Charles Knille, H. R. Williams, John Turton, John Woodhams, S. E. Bloch, David Bloch, Percy Taylor, Miss N. M. Hutchinson, Mr. Walton, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Lake, E. C. White, John Sharples, B. H. Warren, J. Kelly, Fred E. Nelson, Horatio Nelson, G. J. Rice, Edw. Haviland, W. H. Comings, James Ogelvy, Alfred Dodge, W. Vaughan, H. A. Richardson, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Gustave Finkler, Charles Hetherington, H. T. Richardson, Rev. Father M. de Stefano, Rev. Father A. de Stefano, Mr. Sternback, George Adams, Clement Lee, Herbert Hope Keighley, P. Glendinning, Mr. Stacey, Mr. Morley, Mr. Snell, Mr. McMath, J. C. Taylor.

In Steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Henry McManus, Lorenzo Dow, Mrs. Gen. Richardson, Philip Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Marsh, Mrs. Stewart, C. L. Metzgar, H. Buckholder, E. Gelliorand, W. I. Turpin, Edward Rowan, J. L. Levy, Mrs. Chrystal, Pierre Chrystal, James Chrystal, Miss Eugene Chrystal, Miss Alice Chrystal, Miss Cecelia Chrystal, George Chrystal, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Weiss and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:02 | Sun sets.....6:13 | Moon rises..4:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:41 | Gov.Island...5:30 | Hell Gate....6:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, March 20.

CLEARED.

Steamers Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Barks Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Henry A. Litchfield, Drummond, Callao, Peru, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Magenta, (Br.,) Lockhart, Belfast, Ireland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Amanda, (Br.,) Dart, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth, for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eva, (Ital.,) Cappiello, Amsterdam, Hol., Funch, Edye & Co.; L. Staples, Harriman, Naples, Italy, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Frances Hatch, Green, Richmond, Va., H. P. Brown & Co.; City of Chelsea, Goodwin, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Tardenz, (Ger.,) Oesterman, Richmond, Va., Funch, Edye & Co.; Pride of the East, Lord, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; George Calhoun, (Br.,) Walsh, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Eva C. Yates, Yates, St. Jago de Cuba, Yates & Porterfield; H. Emma Riley, Coffin, Aux Cayes and a market, A. Nones & Co.; Eilen, (Br.,) Hooper, Yarmouth, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Speculator, (Br.,) Munson, Halifax, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Flora Condon, French, Maranham, Brazil, Burdett & Pond; William S. Farwell, Lord, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Sloops Frances Anne, Carpenter, Newark, N. J., Delanoy & Walters, (recleared from March 16;) A. H. Mickie, Nelson, South Amboy, N. J., W. P. Thompson.

Barge Hudson, Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool March 3, with mdse. and 79 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. March 13, lat. 34 15, lon. 42 27 was in company with a German steam-ship bound west. March 15, lat. 41 40, lon. 52 20, passed an Inman steam-ship bound east; lat. 44 40, lon. 53 22, a British bark showing letters W. T. D. S. do.; lat. 41 54, lon. 51 15 passed some field ice.

Steam-ship H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah March 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow March 3, via Larne 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Experienced at first severe S. W. to north-westerly gales with high seas, encountering on the 9th inst. a terrific hurricane, when at 5 P. M. a very heavy sea broke on board, carrying three boats with all their equipments, iron davits, stanchions, and other gear, besides inflicting considerable damage otherwise; about half an hour afterward another heavy sea struck the ship forward, carrying away the break-water, breaking the ship's bell, and staving in the fore-hatch; during the height of the gale the barometer was observed to stand at 28.80, but from the great force of the gale was probably lower, had there been time to observe it: after this had very unsettled weather, with a high cross sea up to the 17th inst.; then encountered a succession of severe north-westerly gales for the remainder of the passage. March 15, lat. 41 40, lon. 51 42, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Nevnaber, Bremen March 4, via Southampton 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Ireshope, (of Lancaster,) Bailie, Calcutta Nov. 30, with mdse. to S. J. Penniman. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 19, and crossed the equator Feb. 18 in lon. 34 20.

Bark Elmstone, (of London,) Bragg, Shanghai Nov. 24, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Dec. 16, John Clements, steward, died and was buried at sea; March 9, lat. 33 20, lon. 72, spoke brig A. Porter, (Br.,) from St. Thomas, for New-York; 11th, lat. 34, lon. 73, schr. Jordon L. Mott.

Bark Eole, (Fr.,) Agnesse, Madagascar, Dec. 30, and Cape Town Jan. 14, with mdse. to Henry W. Peabody. Passed St. Helena Jan. 26, and crossed the equator Feb. 11, in lon. 32; had very heavy gales off Cape Town, lasting 18 ds.

Bark Cecilia, (Ital.,) Cacace, Dublin 62 ds., in ballast to J. C. Senger.

Bark Anna Walsh, Lawrence, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith and Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Martha J. Brady, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brady, Malaga 41 ds., with fruit to Hatton, Watson & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig H. F. Dewey, (of Portland,) Warren, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Cassie Jameson, (of Thomaston,) Jameson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. P. Hamlin.

Schr. Adeliza, Huntley, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to William Welch & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Minnehaha, Douglass, Alvarado, Mexico, 28 ds., with wood to Gomez & Riondo.

Schr. General Grant, (of Gloucester,) Bowie, Long Harbor, N. F., 15 ds., with 360 barrels fresh frozen herrings to master—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Fred Walton, (of Provincetown,) Rich, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. March 15, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Effie J. Simmons, from Savannah, for Bath.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Arthur, Cruse, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Lucy, Graham, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Quoddy, (of Lubec,) Young, Caibarien 12 ds., with melado to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Rubina, (Br.,) Sword, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to J. Fowler—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr. Lena Breed, (of Philadelphia,) Stilwell, Aux Cayes 21 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Speedaway, (of Cherryfield,) Coffin, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset, heavy, S. E.; snowing.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, March 15.—Arr. schr. Georgia, Coffin, New-York, via Yara.

Sld. bark Agil, (Br.,) Hill, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, March 17.—Arr. schr M. B. W., (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

Sld. bark Ada Barton, (Br.,) McGrath, New-York; brig Flying Cloud, (Br.,) Wagner, N. of Hatteras; schrs. W. A. Gibson, (Br.,) McIntosh, do.; Teal, (Br.,) Simpson, do.

HALIFAX, March 20.—Arr. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Ansgrove, Portland.

Sld. steamer Sardinian, (Br.,) Dutton, (from Liverpool,) Baltimore.

SAGUA, March 16.—Sld. schr. Roswell, Hurlburt, N. of Hatteras.

HAVANA, March 18.—Arr. steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New Orleans; brig Hattie Robinson, Pascagoula; bark Southern Belle, (Br.,) McIntosh; schrs. Z. Steelman, Fisher, Philadelphia; Seth W. Smith, Marshall, Pensacola.

Sld. steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; bark Alta Gracia, (Span.,) Domenick, Baltimore.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 18.—Cld. schr. M. P., for Providence.

SHELBURNE, N. S., March 18.—Arr. schr. G. P. Whitman, from Gloucester for the Banks, (reports having dories stove and sustained other damage.)

LUNENBERG, N. S., March 17.—Arr. brigs W. E. Stowe, (Br.,) Gerhart, Boston; Saxon, (Br.,) Smith, do.; schr. Druid, Porto Rico.

Sld. schr. Mary Eleanor, Barbados.

CARDENAS, March 17.—Sld. brigs T. Remick, Rose, N. of Hatteras; T. Howland, Lakeman, do.; Hattie M. Bain, Thestrup, do.; Premier, (Br.,) Rogers, do.; schrs. Earl H. Potter, Shearer, do.; Susan B. Ray, Endicott, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 20.—Sld. March 13, Giuseppe d'Abundo; March 19, Com Vol. Fenchou, Merom, Somerset; March 20, Liverpool, Calcutta, Soakummeren, Ormen, Peti Dubrovacki, Elida, Wapella.

Arr. March 13, George Gatisch, Framat, Alice Ada, Mary M. William; March 19, John Bunyan, Wallace, Rogaland, Switzare; March 20, Joutsen, Africa.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, arr. off Browhead yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Lochead, from New-York March 6, for Liverpool, passed Roche's Point, at the entrance of the harbor, at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. She did not stop. The announcement of the arrival of this steamer on Friday was an error on the part of the Queenstown agent of the Inman Line.

The White Star steam-ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York March 11, arr. here at 8:30 o'clock this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York March 8, arr. here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

The steamer Lake Nepigon, Capt. Scott, from Baltimore March 7, for Liverpool, has arr.

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CARPETINGS.—LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 Grand st., corner Chrystie, and No. 83 Forsyth st., are offering their SPRING STOCK OF CARPETINGS, which comprises the latest styles in patterns and colorings, introduced this season. A comparison of prices with former years is annexed, showing a material reduction:

Brussels,	1875	$1 85;	1876	$1 60
Tapestry,	1875	1 20;	1876	1 00
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Ingrains,	1875	90;	1876	75
Mattings,	1875	25;	1876	20

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